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n, San Francisco.

## NATIVE CHURCHES IN HAWAII.

### Cause of Marked Decrease in Mem- bership in Recent Years.

DISCOURSE BY REV. O. P. EMERSON.

Set Off From Original Organization Too  
Quickly—Effect of Return to Idolatrous  
Customs by Rulers—Predilec-  
tion Made Baneful Influence Hard

The following address delivered  
before the Missionary Children's  
Society by Rev. O. P. Emerson  
June 15th gives "Some of the  
Causes which have Operated to  
bring about the Present Weakness  
of the Native Churches:"

Our interest in Hawaiian character,  
especially that of the native pastor  
and Christian worker, may well lead  
us back a little to the study of the  
situation in which they have been  
placed, to see if with much that has  
been faithful in their conduct, there  
are not also things that are pre-  
serving and even heroic.

The members of the native churches  
show up today battered and weak and  
few, but may be they have come by  
their wounds honestly.

There is much in the history of the  
past thirty years, which if under-  
stood, will put their case in a more  
favorable light and show, on the  
part of some of our native brethren,  
not a little hardihood.

Before we can know the soldier's  
bravery and excuse the disarray of  
his equipage, his wounds and lassi-  
tude, we must hear the story of his  
marches and battles.

Let his sufferings be pictured in all  
their realism—the heat, the cold, the  
hunger, the forced marches, the fight-  
ing, the wounds, the blood—then,  
aware of these, we will applaud his  
disarray and take home to our hearts  
the appeal of the halting ranks and  
torn flags.

Undoubtedly the native, be he in  
the capacity of a pastor, or of a de-  
acon and leader in his church, has un-  
dergone experiences in which, if any-  
thing has been won, it has been from  
the very clutch of the enemy, and if  
anything has been lost it has been in  
a stubbornly contested campaign in  
which he has been fiercely pressed—  
in marches cut by ambushes and  
close, hand to hand fights.

The first crisis which came to the  
native churches was in the steps  
taken towards launching them as in-  
dependent organizations under the  
charge of native pastors. Worthy as  
was the intention of this move which  
was made in 1833, it is now confessed  
to have been precipitated.

The history of the last thirty years  
warrants this conclusion. For, unfor-  
tunately, the experiment was tried  
during a period of storms, and the  
storms were of unusual severity, and  
in them the quality of the native  
Christianity was put to an extreme  
test. It was what the fathers feared,  
that their beloved successors in the  
work would be tried overmuch. Glad-  
ly they would have had the days of  
trial postponed. But it was not to be  
as they wished.

Decline in Church Membership.  
Here are a few figures: There were  
in 1833 twenty-five churches, under  
the charge of sixteen American mis-  
sionaries and four native helpers, with  
a membership of 19,725.

Five years later, in 1838, these  
twenty-five churches are found to  
have been divided into fifty, with  
thirteen American missionaries and  
thirty-five native pastors, the mem-  
bership having shrunk to 17,377.

Twenty-five years later, in 1858, there  
are found to have been fifty-seven  
churches, one American and thirty-  
two native pastors, and a membership  
of only 5235.

These figures indicate a most alarm-  
ingly rapid reduction of the Christian  
force among the Hawaiians, until  
now, thirty-two years later, we learn  
by the report of 1895, that there are  
fifty-six churches, all but one of them  
under the charge of native pastors,  
with a total membership of only 4784.

If, in attempting to account for this  
rapid reduction, we should attribute  
the cause to the decrease of the native  
population, we would find that the  
figures do not bear us out, for while,  
during the twenty-five years extend-  
ing from 1835 to 1860, the decrease of  
the population was 30 per cent., the  
decrease of the church membership  
was very nearly 70 per cent. There  
were other causes for the result.

It is undoubtedly true that one un-  
derlying cause was the inability of  
the native pastors to maintain the high  
standard of effort kept up by the mis-  
sionary fathers. Yet, it is a question  
if the missionary fathers themselves,  
had they lived in these later days,  
under the changed circumstances,  
could have saved the churches from  
serious decline—it is a  
question if they could have  
kept, through all these later  
trying conditions, the high-water  
mark of the olden time. For there  
came serious changes into the life of  
the people for which the native pastor  
and Christian were in no wise respon-  
sible.

First, there was the change which  
came by the sudden passing away of  
the chiefs of the old order of things.  
Undoubtedly this class of men were of  
great help to the fathers. They were  
men of authority in their districts.  
They were much respected and readily  
obeyed by the people. What the chief

commanded to be done was done  
They were, in many cases, men of  
piety. They stood by the missionary.  
They exercised in the church a strong  
conservative influence.

### Influence of the Chiefs

One of the first Sundays my father  
spent in his parish at Waialua he was  
accompanied by Dr. Judd. The crowd  
was so great that when they were to  
be seated it was done simultaneously,  
by the order of the Laanui, the chief.  
Each was ordered to sit down in his  
tracks.

Misled by the stirring scene of the  
multitudes before them, the mis-  
sionaries took it as the sign of the be-  
ginning of a work of grace. They af-  
terwards learned that the coming of the  
people had been by order of the chief.  
He had told them that the houses of  
absentees from church should be  
nailed up. When the missionary ex-  
postulated with him for the issuing of  
such an order, he told the people that,  
though thereafter no force should be  
used to get them out to church, yet it  
would be best for them to be actuated  
by the desire to come.

Now when we come to the later  
history of the native churches—to the  
time when the experiment of the  
native pastorate was tried—we find  
no chief authority exercised in be-  
half of their work, for the chief had  
passed away.

And with the chiefs had also gone  
the men of the old order, such as had  
proved themselves sturdy helpers dur-  
ing the first forty years of the mission.  
These were the men who had been  
trained under the hand of the mis-  
sionary—men who were imbued with  
the spirit of respect and loyalty to the  
constituted authority, and who upheld  
the higher ideals of the chiefs and  
earlier kings, such as Kaahumanu and  
Kekuanohua and Kamehameha third  
and fourth.

These men stood before the people  
as the representatives of good govern-  
ment. But when the native pastor  
came they had mostly passed away.

The pastor of Kaunakapili Church  
told me that when he came to his first  
parish he was badly handicapped for  
the lack of just such men. He was  
left to deal with new material under  
very changed circumstances.

As one remarked "the change to  
the native pastorate took place at the  
time when implicit obedience to con-  
stituted authority was giving place to  
the preference and personal choice of  
the individual," and this sense of an  
enlarged individuality, coming as it  
did at a time when there were most  
corrupt influences abroad, operated  
disastrously.

Nor can it be forgotten that this was  
the time of increased sectarian ac-  
tivity marked by the growth of the  
Anglican influence and the Mormon  
element. These bodies drew some  
away from the churches founded by  
the fathers.

Furthermore, the passing away of  
the chiefs and their associates in the  
Government, unfortunately for the  
native pastors, was accompanied by  
the uprising of the kahuna power.

It was during the premiership and  
reign of Kamehameha V, just as the  
native pastor was about entering upon  
his work, that a very general dealing  
out of licenses was begun to be made  
to these irresponsible, evil-minded  
men.

In the early days the chief exercised  
a restraining influence over the hula  
master and the kahuna. Whatever  
they did had to be done in great  
secrecy.

Those considerate kings, Kameha-  
meba third and fourth, gave no en-  
couragement to idolatry. They kept  
it down and out of sight. In the keep-  
ing of order in the parishes, and in the  
restraining of evil practices, their vast  
power was felt from one end of the  
group to the other.

It was not so with Kamehameha V.  
Though in many ways a strong ruler,  
he was apparently without religious  
feeling, and heathen at heart. Under  
his patronage the kahuna and the  
hula master began very soon to op-  
erate. I well remember the revival of  
these things in my father's parish.

The time was in the premiership and  
afterwards during the reign of Ka-  
mehameha V.

Even before the missionary fathers  
had withdrawn from the full charge  
of the work they began to note indica-  
tions of a change. There were  
marked signs that a reaction had set  
in. The evil influence at first wrought  
very secretly and the missionary did  
not understand it. As one said, in  
speaking of a certain region, "I do not  
understand the people of this district.  
There seems to be a malign influence  
operating among them."

### Superstition Among Natives.

Afterwards, when the missionary  
father had passed away, the native  
pastor who had succeeded him, found  
in that fishing village, set upon one  
of its points of land, out of sight among  
the rocks, a large coral boulder looking  
off to sea, which was being worshipped  
as the fisherman's god. This famous  
stone, "Kaneaukai," is still wor-  
shipped. Twice have I helped to top-  
ple it over, and once, I am told, it was  
toppled over by students from the  
Kamehameha school, and as often has  
it been set up again. As one of the  
pastors said to me, "The supersti-  
tious element was in the make-up of  
the people and required only the op-  
portunity for it to become open idolatry.  
But while the good kings  
reigned and the chiefs were alive it  
was easily suppressed."

It was when these restraining influ-  
ences were taken away, and in their  
place came rulers whose policy it was  
to strengthen the royal prerogative by  
the encouragement of the old super-  
stitious practices, that the force of the  
idolatrous spirit began to be seriously  
felt.

In the days of Kalakaua it achieved  
its fullest strength. In the establish-  
ment of his "Hale Naha" society, and  
by his other numerous, heathenish  
practices he fairly organized the reac-  
tionary party with all its heathen  
tendencies, till, in the words of one  
who, as a pastor, had felt the royal

power "Kalakaua all but came to  
the act of proclaiming the abomina-  
tions of the 'Hale Naha' as the reli-  
gion of the land, and himself its high  
priest."

It was during such days as these  
that the experiment of a native min-  
istry was tried—days when fierce,  
malignant influences were let loose  
upon the Christian community. The  
native Christian worker had to meet  
the old hereditary foe toward which  
he cherished a certain timidity.

As one remarked: "He did not love  
this power of the old life. He hated it.  
But it was inbred, and as it  
sprang again to control we felt weak  
before it."

Now that we know the story so  
fully, it is pathetic to go back to those  
bitter days and review the fierce trials  
through which these pastors passed.  
Fostered by the highest ruler of the  
land, and carried on in his very court,  
idolatrous practices became very gen-  
eral.

### Influence of Kahuna.

The white communities knew little  
of it, but there was not a native vil-  
lage, and hardly a hamlet or house,  
where the kahuna did not attempt  
his operations or seek some kind of  
recognition. They crept into the fold  
of the church and corrupted its mem-  
bership.

The native pastorate found it im-  
possible to turn back the rising tide  
of heathenism. That which had once  
been an occult force, working in the  
darkness at last under the sanction of  
the court began to save the light. It  
was such a power as this that every  
pastor was forced to meet and have  
dealings with in all the operations of  
life. It invaded the sanctity of his  
home, as well as of his church.

As one said: "One day I lay in my  
house sick and in great pain. Friends  
came about me and begged me to em-  
ploy a kahuna. I sturdily refused,  
but my wife was prevailed upon to let  
him in. When I saw him I rolled  
over with great effort, grasped my  
walking stick and struck at him and  
told him to be gone."

Is it a wonder that some of the na-  
tive pastors weakened under the spell  
of this malign influence, and suffered  
it for a season to affect their lives?

Consider the serious difficulty of the  
situation—the often helplessness of  
their sick—the real virtue of some of  
the native medicines used by the ka-  
hunas and associated with their incan-  
tations—and withal it was a battle  
they had to fight out by themselves,  
and we so little aware of what it all  
meant.

It is perhaps not enough to refer the  
evils of those days to the revival of  
kahunaism. Kahunaism was one of  
the most prominent features which  
marked the depravity of the times.  
The political methods of the day were  
very corrupting to the people. Ka-  
lakaua used all the power of his vast  
patronage to efface pure government.

Where he dared he left no government  
untouched. None but the strongest  
dared to resist his will. He yielded  
himself to the most infamous schemes.  
No trust, however sacred, was above  
the reach of his wicked solicitations.  
Officers of the state felt the oppression of  
his power. Thus the national life was  
corrupted.

Though in his day and by his ap-  
proval many enactments were passed  
advantageous to the material well-  
being of the land, though he was too  
wise to put himself in opposition to  
commercial interests, yet there was  
nothing which he thought it safe for  
him to do which he was not willing to  
do in violation of every holy law.

There was for him no sacred thing  
but his own inordinate lust of power  
and self-gratification; and to its  
shrine he summoned the kahuna, the  
hula master and all that was dark in  
Hawaiian character. Thus from its  
central seat of influence was the na-  
tional life corrupted.

The wonder is that the native min-  
istry came out of the trying ordeal, if  
not quite whole, yet with integrity  
enough left to recover so quickly from  
their wounds.

Again, it must not be forgotten that  
during this later history of the Hawai-  
ian mission, while our native pastors  
were in the field suffering such dis-  
asters from the corruptions of the gov-  
ernment, and especially from the re-  
awakening of the old fetish worship,  
they had also to reckon with the  
Asiatic influence, which came in dur-  
ing their day with a flood.

### Introduction of Chinese

While there were economic reasons  
for the introduction of Asiatic labor  
into these islands, while good is com-  
ing of it to the new settlers and their  
employers, while it is plain that lands  
which had been left to waste needed  
the tilling of industrious hands, yet  
the harm of it that has come to the  
Hawaiian people can never be told.

Perhaps it was their fault, yet it was  
their fate to receive sore wounds.

In 1865, when the plea of putting  
native pastors to the front had just  
been inaugurated, there were 1200  
Asiatics in the land. Twelve years  
later there were 6000. Eighteen years  
later there were 13,000. Now, thirty  
years later, there are 39,000. The Ha-  
waiian people could not adjust them-  
selves to this sudden and great in-  
cursion of a new and untrained element.

The Asiatics came with their faults  
and vices. They were thrifty, and  
yet they were mostly pagan. Few if  
any of them had families, and they  
became parasites to the Hawaiian  
family life. Their influence was sim-  
ply more than the morality of the na-  
tive people could bear.

The presence of such a horde, almost  
entirely without family life, worked  
directly to encourage prostitution and  
gambling and drunkenness and the  
opium habit.

And the Chinese, as soon as they  
were loosed from their contracts, be-  
gan to set up for themselves. They  
took the native homesteads on rental  
and made it possible for many natives  
to live without work. The thrift  
which has made the land to smile  
again with productivity has so  
far mostly encouraged the easy-

going unambitious portion of the  
native community to live without  
labor.

If this is the way things must go in  
the meeting of the races, the stronger  
not only grafting their vices on the  
weaker, but by their very virtues put-  
ting the weaker at a disadvantage it  
is unfortunate, and it accounts in part  
for the present state of affairs in the  
native community. It helps explain  
the present weakness of their Christi-  
anity.

Now add to the balefulness of this  
mighty power of evil that has come  
in these later years from the Orient, a  
like veil visited upon the native peo-  
ple by the presence of corrupt ele-  
ments from Christian countries, and  
we may fairly conclude that it would  
have been most remarkable had not  
the native Christianity appeared just  
at this time so battered and weak.

During the last twenty years the  
power of the saloon has been felt as  
never before. It is now at the full-  
ness of its strength and is bringing  
destruction to the native race. It is  
an institution for which our civiliza-  
tion is responsible.

The evil influences represented by  
the corrupt white man have greatly  
increased during the last thirty years,  
and are perhaps ten-fold stronger now  
than they used to be in the days of  
the missionary fathers.

We mention one more disturbing  
fact. It is within these later years of  
the experiment of a native pastorate,  
that the school system has been so  
completely changed.

In place of being taught in their  
own tongue native children are now  
schooled in English.

In this way the hold of the native  
Christian teacher has been weakened  
and for a time the general tone of  
thought lowered.

The lines along which the thought  
of the people had been set working  
with such activity by the missionary  
fathers, have, as it were, been thrown  
out of gear. The entire machin-  
ery of thought has been changed.  
New adjustments are being  
made which in the end will  
doubtless result in great advantage,  
but meanwhile, till they are achieved,  
the situation has been marked by a  
decided weakening of native Christian  
thought. Such facts as these explain  
the present condition of the churches  
and the extremity to which the native  
pastor have been pushed.

### Situation Is Mending.

As we thus look back over the story  
of the last thirty years, and feel the  
gloom of the shadows that have rested  
so heavily on the native churches, we  
find relief in the thought that the  
situation is mending.

Though the chiefs are no more, there  
has been raised up a select body of  
educated, capable, Christian native  
leaders, who are devoted to their peo-  
ple. They will never again lose heart  
in the presence of any kahuna power,  
for they have dared at last to grapple  
with it and try to throw it. Their  
costly emancipation from it has been  
won. Moreover, the power of this old  
heathen influence has been broken—  
broken, never again to rise. We walk  
no longer under its baleful shadow.

As an organized power it has ceased  
to menace us, and insult and shame  
our national and social life. The seat  
of our government can never again be  
the center of its wicked and abomin-  
able operations. We are rid of the  
hateful insults it once heaped upon us.

There has come in these last years no  
greater blessing to the native churches  
than the revolution of January 17th,  
1893. It was a reformation as much  
needed by the church as by the state.

The influence of the Asiatic civiliza-  
tion is still great, but we are working  
to make it Christian. The saloon re-  
mains, and the many corrupt influ-  
ences of the Anglo-Saxon and Latin  
civilizations; but there have also come  
with them those saving elements that  
are destined to overpower the evil.

The influence of the foreigner is not  
all bad, or the native population would  
by this time have been swept entirely  
away.

The American missionary no longer  
fills the native pastorate, but Ameri-  
can Christianity is getting a firmer  
hold of the native ministry, and, as  
we believe, of the minds of the more  
intelligent portion of the native com-  
munity, though undoubtedly our mis-  
sion work suffered much by the  
change which was made in the sys-  
tem of education; yet, now that that  
change has been effected we may look  
to the vast benefits to be reaped  
from it.

The rising generation is gaining an  
intelligent use of the English tongue.  
Stores of wealth never before brought  
within the reach of the native mind  
are thus being opened up. Heathen-  
ism can never survive the blow.

Anglo-Saxon ideas are getting con-  
trol of the native mind. We need no  
longer fear the supremacy of Polynesian  
ideas. Already we can predict the  
death of kahunaism. The native  
pastorate, with possibly a single ex-  
ception or two, present a solid front  
against it, and they are hard at work  
trying to release the minds of their  
people from the grip of this hateful  
power. They look back to the fault-  
ful past with shamefacedness and sor-  
row, but forward with hope.

### A Pioneer's Recommendation

Mr J W Venable, of Downey, a  
pioneer of Los Angeles County, Cal.,  
says "Whenever I am troubled  
with a pain in the stomach or with  
diarrhoea I use Chamberlain's Colic,  
Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I  
have used it for years, know it to be  
reliable remedy, and recommend it to  
every one." For sale by Benson,  
Smith & Co., Agents.

The Citizens Guard of Lahue  
Kauai, indulged in a shooting



## EXILES ARE GETTING HUNGRY.

Home to Blow the Dole Government Out of Existence.

## CARGO OF ARMS LANDED.

Apparitors Have Three Places of Meeting in 'Frisco—Suspicious Vessels Watched—Favorable Comment on President Dole's Message.

AN FRANCISCO, June 25.—That wailan exiles in this city are coming to restore royalty to power the Sandwich Islands admits of a little doubt, but the conspirators exceedingly shrewd. There are many rumors as to how they propose to their work, but they manage to keep themselves clear of arrest. The men who have lived for years on the tribute paid to maintain a monarchy are now beginning to find themselves in straitened circumstances, and unless they can successfully bring about a revolution they see hard work or starvation close at hand. In short, they are becoming desperate. The exiles in this city have three headquarters, from which they send out representatives to gain strength for their cause. They claim to have the promise of several rich planters of the Sandwich Islands to aid them in their project.

The exiles have a down town rendezvous and two meeting places in the Mission district, one of the latter being on Valencia street, near Twenty-first, and the other a store not many blocks away, known among the initiated as the "Exiles' Store." The men who congregate in these places claim that they have already sent one cargo of ammunition for the use of the royalists in Honolulu to restore themselves to power, and that two other expeditions of a similar character are on foot. Every vessel leaving this port without having a well known destination has been put under suspicion. The yacht Aggie, which won many a race from the notorious smuggler, Halcyon, has been suspected in some quarters of having been engaged to take a trip to Honolulu to aid arms and ammunition to aid the royalists in overturning the Dole Government.

This suspicion, however, is not credited in Seattle, where it is understood that the yacht has been purchased for pleasure-seeking alone. What might happen if the owner could be induced to charter the yacht is another matter. It is thought in some quarters that the royalist conspirators have covetous eyes upon the trim and fleet Aggie.

The royalists here claim that the first cargo of arms and ammunition has already been landed on an island near Honolulu, and that, when the two other vessels arrive with their supplies, such an assault will be made on Honolulu that the Provisional Government will be broken to pieces. Just what vessels are to be used in the plot, or which one has already been used, cannot be determined at present, but some people think that the schooner yacht Vine, which left this port in January last on a ghost-like trip after a treasure island, had arms and ammunition on board, notwithstanding the statement to the contrary of Captain J. E. Burns, her part owner and at one time commander.

## HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION

Apparent That the Republic Can Take Care of Itself.

President Dole's message is outspoken in favor of the annexation of Hawaii to the United States, that is, he declares that such is the dominant sentiment in the Hawaiian republic. He says, explicitly: "While the annexation of this country to the United States of America has not yet been accomplished, it still remains the policy of the Government. Its consummation will be earnestly sought, with an abiding faith that such a result will be full of great and lasting benefits to our people."

There have been rumors of revolution of late, and of attempts to subvert the Government of Hawaii, but they all simmer down to a feeling of discontent on the part of a few people who, under the monarchy, enjoyed free poi and taro—if that be the Hawaiian equivalent for the loaves and fishes—and who have an innate aversion to working for a living. It seems to be apparent that the Hawaiian republic can take care of itself, outside interference being debarted, and that it has little to fear from internal dissension, and less from rebels who may be stranded on this coast from San Diego to Victoria—San Francisco Chronicle.

## PACIFIC OCEAN CHART

Weather Prophecies for July—Table of Distances.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The pilot chart for July of the North Pacific ocean was issued today by the hydrographic office of the Navy Department. The trade winds will extend further north than the previous year. Winds and heavy mists will prevail along the American coast. Vessels bound for the American coast may expect heavy rain squalls in passing through the region of the doldrums. Typhoons may be experienced in the China sea.

An interesting feature of the chart is a table of ocean distances, in which it is shown that the route to Yokohama from the Western terminus of the proposed Nicaragua canal is shorter by way of San Francisco than by Honolulu. The shortest practical route from Brito, Nicaragua, to Yokohama, is 7141 knots, by way of San Francisco it is eighty nine knots more, while by way of Honolulu the distance is 374 knots more than by San Francisco. The shortest practical

route from Brito to Hongkong is 8740 knots, by way of San Francisco it is twenty knots further, while that by way of Honolulu is 568 knots more than by San Francisco.

## AFFAIRS IN THE ORIENT

War Between Japan and Russia Over Korea is Probable.

LONDON, June 18.—A special dispatch from Shanghai today says that fighting is in progress at Lailan, island of Formosa, where 10,000 Black Flags, under General Lui Yung, are assembled.

LONDON, June 20.—A dispatch to the Times from Hongkong says that the Black Flag General has demanded the withdrawal of the 200 British marines landed at Ah Ping, in the island of Formosa. The British officer commanding the marines has refused to withdraw, and is preparing to fight.

LONDON, June 26.—Special dispatches from Shanghai say that well informed officials express the opinion that war between Russia and Japan over Korea will break out before the end of three months.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 26.—The Bourse Gazette says the Russian-French syndicate, receiving no reply from China, has offered the Russian Government an issue of a 4 per cent. loan of 400,000,000 francs, the proceeds to be employed for conversion purposes to strengthen the Imperial Bank or to be expended on railroads.

## THE LAST STONE LAID.

Emperor William Formally Completes the Great Canal.

HOLTENAU, June 21.—After visiting the Russian cruiser Kurik at 9:30 o'clock today Emperor William laid the last stone of the Baltic and North Sea canal in the presence of many thousands of spectators. The weather was brilliant and the ceremony took place in the open air and not in the lighthouse adjoining the sluices, as at first contemplated.

The scene of the ceremony was embellished by handsome designs in landscape gardening and the lighthouse standing close to the spot showed the three bronze reliefs of Emperor William I, Frederick III and William II. Under the relief medallion of Emperor William I is a black marble tablet, on which is engraved in gilt lettering:

"His Majesty Emperor William I laid this corner stone of the Baltic canal on June 8, 1887, and accompanied his blows with the hammer by these words: 'In honor of united Germany, for her perfect welfare, in token of her might and power.'"

## LENZ' SLAYERS KNOWN.

Minister Terrell Demands Punishment of the Bicyclist's Murderers.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The year-old mystery of the disappearance of Bicyclist Lenz has been solved at last, as shown by the following cablegram received at the State Department today from the United States Minister at Paris, the summer residence of the diplomatic corps near Constantinople:

OLNEY, Washington: British Minister informs me that Lenz, the cyclist who was murdered near Dabar by five Kurds, whose names he gives. Arrest and punishment demanded by me at the Sublime Porte and the co-operation of the British Consul requested.

TERRELL.

Lenz was making a tour of the world on a bicycle.

## TO MAINTAIN NEUTRALITY.

Administration Keeping Close Watch on Filibusters.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—It is probable that the government authorities concerned in the execution of the neutrality laws will have to turn their attention to the reported filibustering expedition against Hawaii, as well as those against Cuba.

It is said that the suppression of filibustering, under the neutrality laws, applies to Hawaii exactly as it does to Spain, and the extent of this application was shown in the President's recent proclamation and the orders of Secretary Olney and Attorney General Harmon.

## SINKING OF THE FIRE

Mate of the Crathie Held Responsible for the Disaster.

LONDON, June 17.—The Board of Trade, after examining thoroughly all reports regarding the sinking of the German-Lloyd steamship Elbe on January 31st last, which resulted in the loss of about 370 lives, has ruled that the mate of the Crathie, the British steamer which ran into and sunk the German steamship, was responsible for the disaster. Consequently the mate's certificate was suspended. The court added that the collision might have been avoided and the danger passed if the Elbe had stopped immediately after the officer of the watch sighted the danger.

## To Buy Suez Canal

MANCHESTER, June 26.—The Guardian is informed that the Government of Russia is about to give instructions to its agents in Paris to purchase all the shares of the Suez canal it is possible to obtain in the market. The Imperial treasury at St. Petersburg, according to this statement, has allotted £20,000,000 with which to acquire the desired shares within the next three years.

## Turkey Grows Humble

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 26.—Upon the appointment of Said Pasha as Grand Vizier, the Powers have granted the Porte's request for further time to consider the Armenian scheme of reform. It is stated that Turkey has given a reply according to the principle of European control, but asking that the period be limited and suggesting a three years limit.

## Cure for Cancer

PARIS, June 25.—At a meeting of the Academy of Sciences today M. Berthelot, Permanent Secretary of the Academy, read a communication from Dr. Paul Glibier of New York announcing favorable results from the serum treatment of cancer.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions.

## QUESTION KAUULANI'S LOYALTY.

Strong Opposition to \$4000 Allowance in Senate.

PASSED BY VOTE OF EIGHT TO FIVE

President Signs Bill for Extra Session Expenses—Registration Act Read by Title in the House—Speaker Allowed to Vote on Third Reading of Bill.

NINETEENTH DAY, JULY 6TH.

Following the opening exercises of the Senate Saturday morning, Minister King reported that the appropriation bill of \$12,000 for extra session expenses had been signed by the President. Reports were also received from the Labor Commission on "Wages and Foreign Lands" and the expenditures of the Commission. A favorable report on the Chinese Restriction Act was presented by Senator Brown of the Judiciary Committee.

The discussion of the day arose on the first item of Act 8, introduced by Minister Damon. This item provides for the appropriation of \$4000 for Kauulani. Senator Horner was the first to present opposition, as he doubted the loyalty of Kauulani and believed the Government was not called upon to support its enemies.

Senator McCandless made a long argument against the passage of the measure. In his opinion \$4000 given to Kauulani was \$4000 paid out to assist in the overthrow of the Government, and to support his position he cited the action and expressions of Kauulani and her guardian, and their evident desire for the restoration of the monarchy.

Sen. Waterhouse wanted to know what the young lady had done to oppose the present Government, to which Mr. McCandless replied that her failure to show her allegiance was good ground on which to oppose Government support. Sen. Wright took the same stand as Sen. McCandless. He wanted Kauulani to give fair proof that she is not opposed to the Republic.

Sen. Brown was in favor of the appropriation. Kauulani should not be taken to task for the misdeeds of Liliuokalani. Sen. Baldwin stated that he would vote against the item because his constituents did not believe in it, and her actions at Washington were proof positive that she had not yielded her right to the throne. Sen. Waterhouse called upon President Wilder to state the provisions made for Kauulani by the annexation treaty, to which Mr. Wilder replied that \$150,000 was the figure made, but it was only upon the solicitation of President Harrison's representative.

Ministers Hatch and Smith made strong arguments in support of the item on the ground that it was a moral debt which the country owed the Hawaiians. The policy of the Government should be one of generosity—a return of good for evil. Senator Baldwin agreed that the arguments of the members of the cabinet were sound, but that was no guarantee of the spirit in which the donation would be received.

Ayes and noes were called on a motion to strike out the item, with the following result:

Ayes—Northrup, Baldwin, Horner, McCandless, Wright—5.

Noes—Kaulana, Lyman, Nodley, Brown, Waterhouse, Schmidt, Rice, Wilcox—8.

Other items providing \$600 for the band, \$40,000 for the Attorney General's department, \$10,000 for payment of lunas, and \$4000 for the fire department were passed without opposition. The bill then passed its second reading as a whole and the Senate adjourned to 10 o'clock Monday.

## House of Representatives.

A report from the Committee on Rules contained a provision that the Speaker be allowed a vote on third reading and final passage of bills.

A bill to authorize Circuit Court judges to hear appeals between terms, notice was given by Rep. Kamaooha. The Registration bill was read by title.

The report of the Committee on Rules was adopted after considerable argument. Rep. Robertson opposed its passage, claiming that bills on final passage should be voted by a majority of elective members, and the Speaker entitled to vote only on a tie. Rep. Rycroft argued on the same lines, the report being supported by Rep. Kamaooha.

Rep. Hanuana was called to the chair, when the Electric Railway bill was considered in Committee of the Whole.

Section 12 was amended on motion of Rep. Robertson by striking out "Hotel and Union" streets and substituting "Merchant and Alakea." Replying to a question by Rep. McBryde, the introducer of the bill said the change was made for the purpose of testing the exclusive franchise claimed by the tramway company.

Section 37 was amended by striking out and curtailing privileges granted the company.

Rep. Kamaooha thought there should be some provision made to prevent the company acquiring private lands without consent of owners. In support of such contention numerous circumstances were related showing how injustice would result under workings of the bill. After argument and counter-argument, queries and replies, the section finally passed.

When Section 42 was reached, Rep. Rycroft spoke earnestly against exempting the property for five years. While the improvements by the new company would no doubt make a great change for the better in the matter of transportation, yet it was, in his opinion, going a little too far to exempt the company from taxation. Hawaii had been, unfortunately, badly governed for a number of years. Grants had been given corporations without limitations. He would like to see something in the bill showing what benefit the Government would derive from the organization.

Adjourned till 10 a. m. Monday morning.

## CHINESE MISSION SCHOOLS.

Closing Exercises of Kindergarten and other Branches.

Certainly one of the greatest works in any community is the education of all classes to the highest standard of knowledge possible. That Honolulu is an energetic city in this respect seems proven beyond a doubt. The various nationalities are cared for and instructed according to the peculiarities of their different natures. In this city the Chinese especially have been given a large share of attention in the educational line. The closing exercises of the Chinese Mission Schools at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. yesterday morning were a fitting climax for the toll of the past year among the Chinese youths.

The large hall upstairs was prettily decorated in a style peculiar to the Chinese. Bright touches of red and yellow flowers were placed against dark green back-grounds of leaves set in appropriate places. Over the large door leading to the front porch was draped a red curtain festooned with flowers and caught up in the middle just far enough to reveal some twenty-five Chinese youths of the Hotel street kindergarten, seated on tiers of benches.

Besides the school children there were present a goodly number of visitors, among whom were several of Honolulu's Chinese merchants.

After Principal Wells tapped the school bell, calling the pupils to attention, prayer was offered in Chinese by Mon Su Kung.

The morning's program consisted of twenty-six literary and musical numbers, which pleased the audience beyond measure, and reflected great credit on the work of the teachers.

The music was a source of great pleasure. Mrs. Chang Kim played the accompaniments. Excellent work has been done in this branch, for the music produced by the Chinese pupils was as good, and perhaps above, the average attained in English schools.

The Chinese recitations by members of Messrs. Yee Sang and Yee Ting's classes attracted special attention. They were delivered in the ebullient tone so commonly employed by the Chinese.

The literary part of the program brought forth the ready adaptability of Chinese to acting. "Modern Life" (a dialogue), "The Boy's Pocket-book," "The Organ and the Spinning Wheel" and the "Court Scene" are worthy of special mention.

The exercises of the Hotel street kindergarten, under the direction of Miss Stetson, a lady widely known in this city for her bravery in working under circumstances which might discourage many a stout heart, were among the best on the program. Motion songs were sung with genuine enthusiasm by the little ones who had been picked from the streets and in the slums for the purpose of educating them to a higher standard of life. Throughout their exercises the little ones reflected love and confidence in the kind teacher by little nods and glances in her direction as she led in their performances.

At the close of the kindergarten exercises Frank Damon, whose good work among the Chinese of this city has been the wonder of all interested in such labor, said a few words relating to the present situation of the Hotel street kindergarten. It has done, and is doing, a great work. Children in the slums have been taught useful knowledge. The needs were growing, the kindergarten was crowded and the treasury in a depleted condition. Prospects for a continuance of the work began to look discouraging. Would not some heart respond to the call of love and pledge himself to the support of such an institution.

No sooner had Mr. Damon finished than Mrs. McCully-Higgins arose and pledged herself to a sufficient sum of money for next year's support of the Hotel street kindergarten. In September its doors will be again thrown open to receive the warmth and genial atmosphere of friendly teaching and advice to the little Chinese waifs who constitute a part of Honolulu's population.



Burning Pain

Erysipelas In Face and Eyes

Inflammation Subdued and Tortures Ended by Hood's.

"I am so glad to be relieved of my tortures that I am willing to let the benefits I have derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla. In April and May, I was afflicted with erysipelas in my face and eyes, which spread to my throat and neck. I tried divers ointments and alteratives, but there was no permanent abatement of the burning, torturing pain, peculiar to this complaint. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and

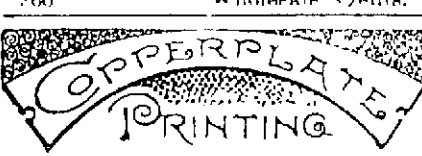
Felt Marked Relief before I had finished the first bottle. I continued to improve until, when I had taken four

**HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES**

bottles, I was completely cured, and felt that a stigma, mark and symptoms of that dire complaint had forever vanished." Mrs. E. E. OTTAWA, Hillsboro, Wisconsin.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy to action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

HOBKON DRUG COMPANY, Sole Wholesale Agents.



A Hawaiian Gazette Office.



**POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED**

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ASK THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED CURE FOR COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c. Its immense sale throughout the world and its inimitable value CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and trusted cough remedy. Its large sale throughout the whole civilized world proves its great worth.

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY BELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824.

SCATTERERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

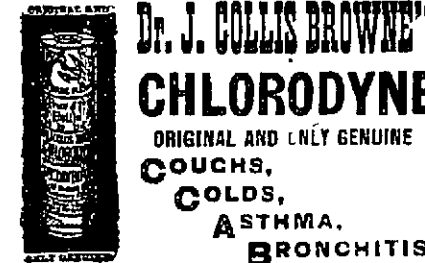
FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND CAPS COLONIES.

Bottles in 1/2 and 2/6.

Agents for Honolulu,

Hollister Drug Co., Ltd.



**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE**

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

COUGHS,

COLDS,

ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE**—

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE

was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant

Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See THE Times, July 13, 1884.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHÆA

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, REPORT that it acts as a CHARM, and is generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHÆA."

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** is the TRUE BALLIAD for

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** Rapidly cures all attacks of

EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—THE IMMENSE SALE OF this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE BEARS ON THE GOVERNMENT STAMP THE NAME OF THE INVENTOR—

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. SOLD IN BOTTLES 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., by all Chemists.

SOLE MANUFACTURER, J. T. CAVEPORT,

Great Russell Street, London, C.W.

**AYER'S Hair Vigor**

RESTORES COLOR

—AND—

PROMOTES

Abundant Growth

OF THE

HAIR.

It cures itching humors, and keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff.

A lady writes: "I feel compelled to state, for the benefit of others, that six years ago I lost nearly half of my hair and what was left turned gray. After using Ayer's Hair Vigor several months, my hair began to grow again and with the natural color restored."

**Ayer's Hair Vigor**

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name Ayer is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

**Death to High Prices.**

We are making a specialty of furnishing the Islands with Macgregor and payers.

Write us for prices, and we will save you money.

If you want to subscribe for any paper or magazine published in the world it will pay you to write to us.

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The HELEN BREWER brought us a large shipment of Goods among which will be found a

General and Complete Line

—OF—

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MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE,

INCLUDING

Lawn Mowers, Hay Cutters,

Cow Bells, Family Grind Stones,

Vices, Rope, Manila and Sisal;

Churns, Cart Axles

Blacksmiths' Bellows, Store Trucks,

Staples, Belting, Fairbank Scales,

Wooden Washboards, Refrigerators,

**MEAT CUTTERS!**



## MAUI'S FESTIVITIES OF FOURTH.

Fair Audience at Spreckels Park  
Races

GAYETY AT MAKAWAO PICNIC.

Corn Mill Burned to the Ground as Result of Celebration—Many Visitors.  
Pala Mill Shut Down—Accidents at the Track—Kahului On Again, Etc.

MAUI, July 8.—During Thursday, in the seaport village of Kahului, there was the usual Fourth of July hurry and scurry, din and bustle marking the arrival and departure of the many spectators bent upon viewing the ninth annual meeting of the Maui Racing Association. It is, however, noteworthy that the raising of the price of admission to Spreckels Park from a quarter to half a dollar was not beneficial to the treasury of the association, and the meagre attendance of foreigners was also a matter of comment. Nevertheless, many natives and Portuguese within and without the grand stand, together with other nationalities, witnessed the following sporting events:

First race—Kula Purse, \$50; running race, half-mile dash; ponies fourteen hands and under, catch-weight. Van Dyke, winner; time, 59½ seconds; Ping Yang, second.

Second race—Kahului Purse, \$100; running race, one-mile dash, free for all. Declared off.

Third race—Trotting and pacing, \$100; three-minute class, to harness, mile heats; best two in three. Charles S., owned by E. R. Miles, won in 3:05 and 3:01 1/5, shutting out most of his competitors during the first heat. Frank S. came in second.

Fourth race—Walluku Purse, \$50; running race, maiden race, half-mile dash, Maui-bred. Annie, belonging to George Hons, won in 55 seconds, with W. T. Robinson's Dash second.

Fifth race, Corinthian race—Purse, \$50; one mile dash, members to ride. Declared off.

Sixth race—Spreckelsville Purse, \$50; half-mile dash, Hawaiian-bred horses. W. H. Cornwell's Bushwhacker won in 54.15 seconds, with M. G. McLane's Windfall second.

Seventh race—Walluku purse, \$75; three-quarter-mile dash, free for all. This contest was also declared off.

The eighth event was a consolation tussle between ponies beaten in the first race, and was won by Sunrise, Haaseo being second best. The former did the half-mile in one minute.

The day's officials were as follows: Judges—D. L. Meyer, C. B. Miles, W. H. Campbell; starter, W. T. Robinson; clerk of the course, G. P. Wilder; time-keepers—M. T. Lyons, M. G. McLane; saddling paddock, D. Quill.

The Hawaiian Commercial Company gave their usual annual ball in Spreckelsville hall during the evening. It was a large and successful party, Messrs. Biven and Schrader being the pianists of the occasion.

Sunshine and balmy breezes caused the Makawao picnic to be one of the most enjoyable gatherings ever given in the district. Everybody was there, and everybody took pleasure in promenading through the beautiful grounds of Sunnyside. The colors of Hawaiian, British and American bunting fluttering amid the green foliage, a tent of Japanese umbrella, or canopied seat placed here and there on the green slopes, all lent a festive aspect to this Fourth of July celebration.

Messrs. D. C. Lindsay and C. W. Dickey won in the tennis contest, and then came sack races, potato races, three-legged races, music and patriotic songs on the lawn. Most of the guests lingered till 8 p.m. and then rode homeward by the light of a brilliant moon.

The denizens of Hana district joined in having a jolly time. The social rubicon in Hana is easily crossed whenever a festivity or holiday celebration is in question. There were sports, a shooting match, a grand luau and a dance.

At 3:30 o'clock on the morning of the 5th instant the Makawao corn mill was burned to the ground; nothing was left standing on the premises excepting a little dwelling house. The destroyed buildings and machinery were the property of Messrs. L. and B. von Tempky, and originally cost several thousand dollars. No cause of the fire has been suggested as yet. Possibly it was due to someone's over-zeal of the glorious fourth.

Pala mill stopped grinding during the week. The annual output of sugar is said to have been 4900 tons, while Hamakapoko has produced 3688 tons during the season.

The following people are visiting here and there in Makawao district: W. E. Beckwith, of Oahu College, is at Sunnyside; W. B. Colville, a prominent business man of Calcutta, India, is the guest of his brother, J. W. Colville, of Pala; Miss Hammond, of the Kamehameha girls school, is at Maunaloa Seminary; Miss Mildred Kinney, of Honolulu, is in mauka Mawawao.

Rev. Oyabe, of the Yale Theological School, is the Japanese minister at Pala; Rev. Egami, the former pastor of the church, goes to Walluku.

Miss Beatrice Eldredge, the daughter of D. P. Eldredge of Waiakoa, Kula, will be married on the 11th inst. to Adam Forsyth, the son of George Forsyth and grandson of the postmaster of Lahaina. The ceremony will take place at 7 p.m. and the wedding luau given during the morning of the following day.

Misses Marguerite C. Greene and Richards of Honolulu will give concerts in the Makawao Foreign church during the coming September.

Two members of the Salvation Army are expected in Makawao next week. They are to hold weekly meetings in the different parts of the district.

During the pony race at Spreckels Park on the Fourth, Haaseo fell on the first turn somewhat injuring herockey. During the sixth race the

chestnut horse, Winfield, reared and fell over jamming the rider against the wall of the grand stand. Neither accident led to any serious results.

Messrs. William, Arthur and Frank Baldwin, all students of Eastern schools are expected today at their Hakuhome.

The Likelike this week instead of the natty Claudine.

During Tuesday, the 2d, the steamer Kahului, Tyson master, steamed away for the Golden Gate. Her cargo consisted of H. C. Co.'s sugar and her one additional passenger was Andrew Walsh.

The brigantine Consuelo arrived on Friday, June 28th, in ballast, making the voyage in 12½ days. During Wednesday, the 3d, Captain Jacobsen sailed away to San Francisco laden with Pala and Hamakapoko sugar. Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Simpson were the only passengers.

Miss Winnifred Baldwin of Lahaina, and Willow Baldwin of Makaweli, are at their father's home in Haku.

W. G. Ogg has returned from his trip to Scotland and is at Pala.

Weather—Delightful all the week, though heavy showers are at present wetting Haleakala's slope.

## KAUAI'S LIVELY FOURTH.

Rifle Match, Tennis and Dancing at Makaweli.

MAKAWELI (Kauai), June 8.—Makaweli social hall on the evening of Wednesday the 3d inst. was the scene of one of the happiest and most pleasant gatherings of its history.

In response to the seventy invitations issued by the members of the Plantation Tennis club, nearly sixty availed themselves of the opportunity of having a good time.

The hall was beautifully decorated with flowers and ferns entwined round every available space, and a pretty and catching drapery of stars and stripes hung from the sill of the walls two feet deep around the entire hall.

Above the platform and in very large type were the letters in ferns and red blossoms, M. P. T. C., representing the name of the club. At 8.30 p.m. in answer to the strains of music from a band of fine performers, the grand march began led by Mr. Morrison, with Mrs. Morrison the patroness of the club, followed by Dr. and Mrs. Campbell.

At 11:30 and after the seventh dance a slight change took place in the program, in the way of a song beautifully rendered by W. H. Meyer of Elele, who was so loudly applauded for his able rendering of "Wander-lid" by Schumann, that he gave "Der Zecher am Rhein" as an encore.

This finished the first part of the program. During the interval following, coffee and sandwiches were handed round by the committee to all present with the usual far renowned Makaweli ice cream, cake and cold drinks.

While the company of merry makers was enjoying these refreshments, they were also being treated to popular airs on the zither ably rendered by Mr. Schwalmelster. At midnight, and with a ringing voice, one of the gentlemen proposed three cheers for the Republic of Hawaii coupled with independence. At the close all joined hands and sang with a will, "Auld Lang Syne."

A vote of thanks was tendered James Scott for his able management of the floor. The following is a partial list of those present: Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, Dr. and Mrs. Campbell, Miss Gay, F. and C. Gay, Miss Boyer, Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Palmer, Dr. and Mrs. Derby, Mr. and Mrs. Burckett, Mr. and Mrs. Goodacre and Miss Goodacre, Mr. and Mrs. Hofgaard, Mr. and Mrs. Douglass, Mr. and Mrs. Dyson, Mr. and Mrs. McQueen, Mr. and Mrs. Nuu, Mr. and Mrs. Hastie, Mrs. Hartman, Mrs. Conant, Miss Kate and Miss Lizzie Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. Omsted, Mrs. Borehgreivink, Miss Kamer, Miss Tanner, Messrs. Kruse, Meyer, Prosser, Yhorst, Knudsen, Mahrt, Fries, Myers, Anderson, Hime and Omsted.

Through the efforts of Lieutenant Mahrt of the plantation battalion of the Citizens Guard, a target had been put up and all arrangements made for a rifle tournament to take place at 10 a.m. on the Fourth. Following is the result of the prize competition—5 rounds at 200 yards: Mr. Hime, first; Messrs. Morrison, Scott and Douglas, tie for the second prize. Final result, made by these gentlemen on shooting three extra rounds each, Mr. Douglas, 2d; Mr. Morrison, 3d; Mr. Scott, 4th. Two other friendly competitions took place, with Mill versus Field, Field winning by 13 points; and bachelors versus married men, bachelors winning by 25 points.

At 4 p.m. of the same day the members of the plantation tennis club threw open their gates for all those who cared to handle the racket and ball. An enjoyable afternoon was spent. A little service of fruit flushed up, what all here consider the liveliest Fourth of July ever spent.

## Death of Mrs. Reis.

Mrs. Henry Reis, wife of the Superintendent at Ewa Water Works, died Sunday morning at 8 o'clock. Deceased had been suffering for a long time with consumption. She was brought to the city a week or so ago to undergo a new treatment by Dr. Brodie, but her condition was entirely beyond reach of any beneficial results.

Among the numerous persons who have been cured of rheumatism by Chamberlain's Pain Balm, mention should be made of Mrs. Emily Thorne, of Toledo, Wash., who says: "I have never been able to procure any medicine that would relieve me of rheumatism like Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I have also used it for lame back with great success. It is the best liniment I have ever used, and I take pleasure in recommending it to my friends." For sale by all medical dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents.

Most of the horses that participated in the 4th of July races are still at the park track.

## MISSION CHILDREN'S SOCIETY.

Interesting Literary Exercises—Adjourned Subject to Call.

The Hawaiian Mission Children's Society met in the parlors of Kawaiaho Seminary Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Prof. T. Richard, of Kamehameha, just entering upon his duties, presided.

After opening prayer and singing, Rev. O. H. Gulick was appointed secretary pro tem.

The treasurer reported upon the condition of the fund. He was directed to make further inquiries and report results.

The evening's collection amounted to \$6.75. Attendance, 28 persons.

Literary exercises opened with Prof. W. D. Alexander reading a paper prepared by Prof. C. J. Lyons, it being a translation of, and notes upon, a remarkable dirge for Kaahumanu, written by David Malo, an Hawaiian preacher and poet of forty or fifty years ago.

Mrs. McCully-Higgins presented a paper on reminiscences of the business firms and residents of Honolulu in existence thirty years ago, which revived many pleasant memories of the olden time in the hearts of those Cousins whose heads are streaked with silver threads.

Prof. W. D. Alexander read an interesting paper—a review of a book entitled, "The Diversions of a Prime Minister," by Basil Tomson, of the Tonga Group, in the South Pacific.

Rev. O. H. Gulick read an essay on "Missionary Touring in Japan." Adjourned to meet next month at the secretary's call.

## Death of Miss Susie Comly.

In the Columbus, Ohio, Morning News, of June 9th, appeared a notice of the death of Miss Susie Comly, daughter of the late General James M. Comly, United States Minister to Hawaii from 1877 to 1882. Miss Comly attended Fort Street School in this city, then under the management of A. T. Atkinson. She made many school friends, endearing herself to both teachers and pupils by her winning manners and intellectual brilliancy. A touching eulogy is given the departed life by the paper mentioned above.

## Pacific Tennis Club.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Pacific Tennis Club, held in the office of the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company Saturday afternoon, Messrs. Obentauffer, of Seattle, were elected to active membership. A general club tournament will be held in the near future, after which there will be one for the ladies. Other routine business was transacted.

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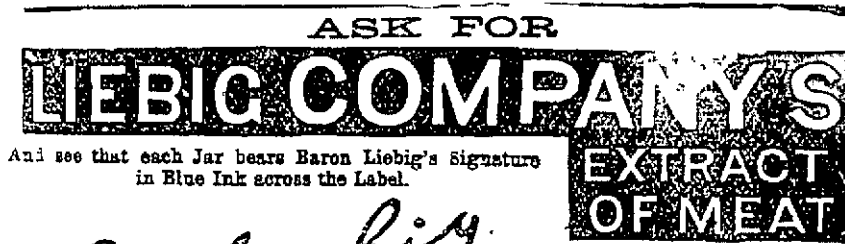


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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE



THOUGH Lord Roseberry can wig two Derbys he has shown himself incapable of controlling his political horses, and he stands a good chance seeing a good many years pass over his head before he or his party regain control of parliament.

SKIPPER PALMER has thrust another book on the public entitled "Again in Hawaii." The introduction is the only part that is new. In it he tells how he was abused by his former friends, and then proceeds to get back at them as best he can.

Judging from the expressions made at the recent national convention of republican clubs at Cleveland, O., the foreign policy, and in connection therewith the "Hawaiian affair," will be given more or less prominence in the approaching political campaign in the United States. The "address to the people," which is practically the declaration of principles of the organization, deprecates the dragging of the folds of the American flag "in the dust of an island of the western seas," and the arguments of Warner Miller, in his speech on the second day, for the Monroe doctrine and the American flag on Hawaiian soil, met with enthusiastic approbation. This is all right from a republican standpoint, but it would not be a matter of surprise if Democratic gatherings took the wind out of this partisan sail by giving voice to sentiments of a similar character, though clothed in slightly different language.

THERE is a general disposition on the part of the American press to predict a more self-assertive foreign policy under Secretary Olney's administration. It is not anticipated that Mr. Olney will jump to the "jingo" extreme, but maintain the dignity of the United States in a manner that will meet the approval of a larger proportion of the American people than did the action of his predecessor. President Cleveland is also credited with having practically acceded that there is sound reason in holding foreign nations to the strict letter of treaties and international courtesy. As the first move in this direction the closer watch on filibuster parties on the eastern and western coasts is cited. It is also highly probable that England or any other nation will find it less easy to interfere with South American republics than it has in the past two years. The domineering powers will at least be obliged to give good cause for their action before the new secretary will allow the protecting arm of the United States to be withdrawn.

REV. MR. EMERSON'S paper on the conditions of the native churches in this country has an interesting bearing upon the much mooted question of the work of the American missionaries. It is clear that an unfortunate mistake was made in separating the native churches from the organization that gave them birth at a time when they were so soon to need the steadying power of a strong guiding hand. But it was impossible for even the good missionary fathers to foresee the contingencies that were to face them. It is useless to cry over spilled milk. It may be many years before the religious enthusiasm of former days is displayed, but on the length of the struggle oftentimes depends the lasting effect of the victory finally won. It is hard to regain ground once lost, but the advance is made stronger by misfortunes of the past. There is no occasion to be disheartened though enemies attempt to cast discredit on what has been done. Opponents to religious movements always talk the loudest when the ground on which they base their attacks is proved to be the evil imaginations of their own polluted minds.

## THE POLITICAL PARDONS.

In granting pardons to a portion of the political prisoners connected with the January troubles, the Government has maintained a conservative policy which will test the wisdom of radicals who on one hand favored general amnesty, and no quarter on the other. It shows an honest disposition on the part of the Government and its supporters to do all possible to ameliorate the conditions which led the discontented classes to resort to armed force as a form of expression of their opinions, and at the same time to have an eye to the proper protection of its citizens. We have no doubt of the ability of the Government to maintain itself against any form of opposition that may arise from its misguided domestic enemies, but at the same time it is not called upon, nor has it the right to turn loose upon the public a party of unprincipled, political agitators who have shown themselves to be dangerous to public safety and the peace of the nation.

Taking for granted that the imprisonment of the rank and file was necessary, it is fitting that the first pardons should be bestowed upon those who through ignorance followed in the wake of men who, glazing their action by a veneer of patriotism, took advantage of ignorance and simplicity to obtain personal prominence and personal gain. The former have learned what they possibly did not understand before, that overthrowing an established and generally recognized system of government is not boy's play to say the least. Stable government must and will be maintained at whatever cost.

What the Government does in the future with the political prisoners remaining must depend largely upon the disposition shown by those just released. In its conciliatory attitude it must be met half way, and failure to recognize the rights and liberties of fellow men is a misdemeanor quite as serious as the day these men were incarcerated. The fact that the men are free is proof that confidence is placed in their ability to read the signs of the times and become law-abiding citizens. If this confidence is not misplaced there is every reason to believe that the trial may be extended to those of more prominence.

## HAWAII MUST BE UP AND DOING.

San Francisco papers are bracing the fainting hearts of the pessimistic business men of that city by showing them that all roads of the Pacific lead to San Francisco rather than Hawaii as previously supposed. This has been brought to their notice by the report of Captain Sigby, the naval hydrographer at Washington, which shows that vessels en route from Brito to Yokohama save a distance of nearly four hundred knots by calling at San Francisco instead of Honolulu. Consequently the merchants and politicians of the Coast are called upon to take new courage and increase their efforts for the construction of the canal which is to make San Francisco the great coaling port and naval rendezvous of the Pacific. While we do not consider that the report of the captain is sufficient grounds for the business men of Hawaii to become disheartened, at the same time they cannot afford to pass his conclusions by as chimerical theory having very little to do with the practical phase of the question.

The construction of the Nicaragua canal has always been looked upon as a boon to the future commercial prosperity of this country. "Hawaii, the cross-roads of the Pacific," has been drilled into the minds of our countrymen and the world in general, in season and out of season, and no one has taken the opportunity to disclaim the statement until very recently. Now comes a man with figures and geometrical demonstrations to show that this little country stands second only as a port of call.

This ought to impress upon the people of Hawaii that they can no longer sit back and wait for the good times that are coming and

are bound to come, simply because the ships crossing the Pacific cannot stop anywhere else. There are other places to be taken into consideration, and, furthermore, these cities contain men who will spend money and use every artifice of the politician and financier to bring trade their way. It is a straight business proposition—fair competition in which the city or country that gets in first and drives the best bargain wins. We can depend upon it that San Francisco will not rest easy on the simple statement of Captain Sigby, but will set to work and boom San Francisco stock for all it is worth—and perhaps a little more. Is Hawaii to stand still and wait for the commercial millenium while its competitors are active in bringing prosperity to their own doors?

Opposed to the San Francisco enthusiasts comes the following from Commodore William L. Merry: "I demur, however, to one idea expressed in the Washington dispatch of the 15th inst., alluding to this important feature of the canal question, of such striking advantage to San Francisco. I do not consider that the shortest trans-Pacific route will increase the strategic importance of the Hawaiian Islands. That island republic dominates geographically the North Pacific Ocean. With a developed commerce and a splendid naval station, in a healthy climate, the nation that controls the Hawaiian Islands will largely control the maritime commerce of the Pacific ocean. The fact that it is not directly on the shortest navigable line to the Nicaragua canal cannot change this. The interests of the Hawaiian Islands will be greatly developed by the opening of the canal. It is not necessary that Honolulu shall be on the shortest line of navigation to the canal to produce this result."

This is reassuring, but it should cause an increased activity in advertising the advantages of Hawaii rather than a relapse into a self-satisfied confidence that "we'll come out all right if we wait long enough."

## THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY BILL.

Hardly less important than the Government measures placed before the Legislature by the President is the act to incorporate the electric railway, introduced by Representative Robertson. This act was brought before the Advisory Council during its first sessions, and very properly laid over until the convening of the extra session of the Legislature. It now comes forward revised and improved in many instances also accompanied with the advantages of investigation into the financial strength of the promoters and the demonstration of their good will, which the delay of a few months has allowed.

The House, in the consideration of the bill, has proceeded carefully, guarding the interests of the people, and at the same time, with a thorough appreciation of the fact that if foreign capital is desired in Hawaii fair inducements must be allowed from a business point of view. While the country has many advantages which attract foreigners, it still remains true that money will not be forced upon the country against barriers which it is possible for legislative solons to construct.

The investors in this case ask nothing unreasonable nor does the freedom granted by the proposed charter leave loopholes of which sharp financiers may take advantage and abuse the rights given by the Government. Without going into detail, this corporation requests the opportunity to invest its capital and enter into fair competition for the passenger traffic of the city of Honolulu. No infringement is made on the rights of corporations already existing and there is remarkable freedom from the claims which are often regarded as among the perquisites due the floating of a new enterprise. Although exemption from taxation has been asked, the failure of the lower house to grant it has not

formed a serious barrier in the minds of the capitalists back of the proposed road. Furthermore, by the provisions of the Act, the corporation in the construction and maintenance of the road is practically placed under the thumb of the Minister of the Interior.

Aside from the worth of the new enterprise to the city from the enhanced value of property and superior accommodations for passenger traffic, some idea of the immediate returns to be reaped by the working classes is given in the estimates of the cost of operation. The preliminary estimates provide for sixteen motor cars and six trailers to be run eighteen hours per day. For this is required one hundred and sixteen employees for which the monthly pay roll is placed at \$11,126 a month or \$133,512 for the year. Of these one hundred and sixteen men, the superintendent, mechanical and electrical engineer, inspector, chief line man and chief track man—five persons in all—will be imported and the remaining one hundred and eleven engaged in Honolulu.

It is an old adage that money makes money and from the above showing it will be noted that the working classes have an interest that is not to be overlooked. The bill will come up for its third reading in the House Thursday and there is no good reason to prevent the work of the Senate being carried on quite as promptly and business-like, that there may be no delay in pressing the work which the corporation is to carry out, to rapid completion.

## ALLOWANCE FOR KAILANI.

At first thought it might well be claimed that the Executive is in serious error in advocating an allowance of \$4000 for Kailani. The young lady's legal right to rule in Hawaii ended when the action of Liliuokalani made it necessary to do away with monarchical forms and personages. As her moral right came through the power vested in her predecessor to name the heir to the throne, so that privilege ended when the incapacity of the predecessor became so marked that it was necessary to change the entire form of government of the country. A republic recognizes no right or power above that vested in the people. It nevertheless remains a fact that in the transition from monarchical to republican forms of government that has gone on in various nations of the world there has not been a disposition to dump the immediate claimants to the throne upon the world without the slightest recognition of the position which they once occupied. Though they may be known as not kindly disposed toward the changed conditions there is a general feeling that a certain amount of deference is due the heads of fallen royalty. In no place in the world does this disposition obtain more generally than in the United States. The general principle of kindly treatment toward those who have fallen from their high estate in consequence of being the followers and attaches of a lost cause is nowhere stronger than in the republic which Hawaii has taken for a guide and of which it seeks to become part and parcel. Some idea of the strength of this principle is given by the action of President Harrison and Secretary Foster in causing liberal provision to be made in the treaty of '93 for both Liliuokalani and Kailani.

Annexation continues quite as live an issue as it was in 1893, and it is not good policy, to say the least, for this Government to take an antagonistic position at a time when it is practically working out its future salvation. And again, by accepting the allowance Kailani accepts the situation as completely as if she put her name to the oath of allegiance.

CONDITIONS in Cuba as given in American papers appear to depend very much upon the power behind the correspondent. The Cuban revolt bids fair to become ancient history before the exact truth of the conditions on either side is known.

## HONOLULU UNIVERSITY BOYS.

Showing That Parents Believe in Good Education.

The Monowai brought to Honolulu on the Fourth of July the following young gentlemen all native-born Hawaiians, most of them to spend their summer vacation and return to their respective colleges: Ernest Mott-Smith of Harvard, class of '95; Arthur Knudsen of Harvard, '96; Alex. Atherton of Wesleyan, (Middletown, Conn.), '97, and his brother Frank of the same college, '98; Hiram Bingham, Jr., of Yale University, '98; S. E. Damon, Yale '96; C. M. Cooke, Jr., Yale '97; Clarence H. Cooke, Yale Scientific '97; W. D. Baldwin, Yale '97; A. D. Baldwin, Yale '98; F. F. Baldwin to enter Yale in '96. The Baldwins have gone to their father, Senator Baldwin's home at Haiku, Maui. A. F. Judd, Jr., and James R. Judd of Yale '97. The Judd boys while en route from New Haven to San Francisco were handsomely entertained a couple of days by U. S. Senator Walcott at Denver, Colorado.

With S. E. Damon came H. Twombly, Yale '96, son of Dr. A. S. Twombly, who filled the pulpit of Central Union Church last year. J. H. and G. Waterhouse of Princeton College returned home by a previous steamer. W. H. Soper, Jr., of Stanford University is also spending his vacation here.

Eric Knudsen of the Harvard Law School is expected here by the next steamer. The above roll shows that many Honolulu people are giving their sons the best educational advantages, and it is doubtful if any town of the United States of the size of Honolulu has as many sons in the universities. Most of the returned collegians are ardent "Nimrods" and expeditions of all kinds are being planned for the summer campaign.

## A MIRACLE IN TEXAS

Investigated by the Texas Christian Advocate and Vouched for by Dr. C. H. Stansbury.

(From the Texas Christian Advocate.)

Our representative has made a careful investigation of the E. E. Longview case at Longview, which is being published case at first time, and which will be read with great interest by medical men everywhere. In reply to the *Christian Advocate's* questions Mr. Spaulding said: About eight years ago while running a locomotive I contracted sciatic rheumatism in my left side from my hip down. It came on slow but sure and in a few months I lost control entirely of that member, it was just the same as if it was paralyzed, I was totally unable to move out of my room for a year and a half, six months of which time I was bed-ridden. I tried every remedy suggested, and had regular physicians in constant attendance on me. I was bled and sent to Hot Springs where I spent three months under the treatment of the most eminent specialists, all of which did me no good, and I came back from the springs in a worse condition than when I went. I came home and laid flat on my back and suffered the most excruciating agonies, screaming in pain every time anybody walked across the room, the only ease I obtained being from the constant use of opiates. After three months of this kind of agony, during which time my entire left leg perished away to the very bone, my attention was called to a medicine called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, by Mr. Allison who is now train dispatcher at Texarkana, and who was relieved of locomotor ataxia of twenty years duration. At his urgent and repeated solicitation I consented to give them a trial, after taking a few doses I began to improve. I continued taking the pills and kept right on improving until I was finally cured. My leg is just the same size now as the other one, and I am sure that Pink Pills not only cured me but saved my life.

The reporter next visited Dr. C. H. Stansbury, a graduate of one of the medical schools of Kentucky, and a man who enjoys the confidence of everybody in Longview. He said: "I know that Mr. Spaulding had a terribly severe case of sciatic rheumatism, and when I tried to cure him, I used everything known to my profession in vain, and finally recommended him to go to Hot Springs. He came back from the springs worse than when he went and I thought it was only a matter of time until his heart would be affected and he would die. I also know that his cure is the direct result of the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

"I know it is, but a fact is a fact, and there are hundreds of people right here in Longview who know what I say is the truth. I also know Mr. Allison and know that he was relieved of a genuine and severe case of locomotor ataxia of twenty years standing. An impoverished condition of the blood, or a disordered condition of the nerves, is a fruitful source of all sorts of chronic diseases, and to many thus affected Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer a speedy and certain cure. No other remedy has ever met with such great and continued success, which is one of the strongest proofs that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills accomplish all that is claimed for them. They are an unfailing cure for locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatic, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous prostration, diseases depending upon vitiated blood such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, curing all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature."

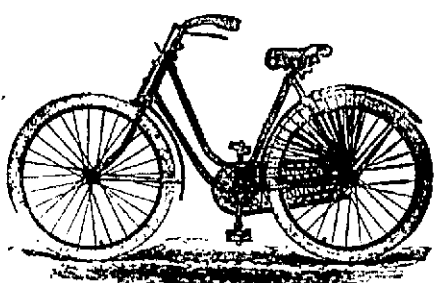
These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockton, Canada, and Dr. Robert Vindict, London, Eng. They are put up in round glass bottles, the wrapper covering which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." As there are imitations of this wonderful remedy, see that the above trade mark is on every package you purchase, and promptly refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by The Holister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents, and all dealers in medicine.

A concert was given at Lihoe, Kauai, on the evening of June 6th for the benefit of Kamalumu school.

## Timely Copies

July 6, 1895.



The beggars of Paris have a book entitled "The Beggars Guide Book in Paris." A short time ago one of the clerks of the French Chamber of Deputies made an investigation of beggary in Paris, even joining the beggar ranks in order that he might get an inside view of their system, and found it to be established on a sound business basis.

The book contains the names and address of hundreds of charitable people; hour at which to present themselves at their door; besides the religion, political opinions and habits,—nothing is lacking.

To this book the beggar refers and knows the habits of the person at whose door he is going to knock, and how he is going to present himself. Their American brothers with all their signs and hieroglyphics are sadly in need of a few lessons from their Parisian colleagues. For fact and ingenuity of purpose in applying themselves to a business of that nature and systemizing it as they have, the beggars of Paris are capable of better things.

A neglect of exercise means bodily lassitude and mental depression. Wheeling is a bodily and mental stimulus. All persons, no matter what their position in life may be need exercise, and what is more pleasant than a spin of a mile or more, and know that you feel as though you could handle all your neighbors without gloves. Notwithstanding the obstacles that have been placed in our way we still hold the exclusive agency for the Hawaiian Islands for the Monarch Bicycle. "It is hard to keep a good man down" and it is also "hard to keep a good wheel off the market." The bicycle riding public of Hawaii demanded a good wheel and we are confident that the Monarch is here to stay. Strong, swift, light and elastic describes the Monarch. It never breaks down. In making the Monarch, no pains, no expense, no time or trouble has been spared to put it ahead, and keep it ahead of all other wheels in the world. To make the designs the most graceful and handsome, the most up to date in every particular. To make it a marvel and a beauty, strength and swiftness. The Monarch is the Monarch.

Bicycle riders keep your eye on the Monarch if you wish to see what a blazing star the Monarch is in the bicycle heavens.

Ex Australia we will receive a consignment of both ladies and gents wheels. Just what size the shipment will be we cannot say, but we know that amongst the number will be one that you have been asking about. We wish to call your special attention to the fact that we are taking orders for wheels to arrive and always guarantee them to be as represented. Call early and often, and let us explain to you more fully the superiority of the Monarch over all others.

The Hawaiian Bicycles Co. Ltd.

Opposite Appleton's Store, 200 PEARL STREET.



# LOCAL BREVITIES.

Paradise of the Pacific for July is out.

Arthur Wilder will leave soon to study law at Yale.

The Waianae express was well patronized Sunday.

The Monowai brought 6001 letters and 9803 papers.

W. W. Hall and daughter departed by the Miowera.

Waikiki beach was lined with bathers all day Sunday.

Dr. Hutchinson will return to Hilo before visiting Maui.

The O. & O. S. S. Coptic, from San Francisco, arrived this morning.

H. S. Tregloan, who has been ill for quite a while, is able to resume his duties again.

Timely Topics column has a new treatise regarding the merits of Monarch bicycles.

Apollinaris, "the queen of table waters," can be had wholesale at F. A. Schaefer & Co.

The dove season is on and sportsmen are enjoying themselves. Great success is reported.

A luncheon was given aboard the yacht Eleanor before the sailing of that vessel yesterday afternoon.

Deputy Marshal Brown left by the Kinau with pardons for the political prisoners on the big island.

The employees of Kaelia plantation, Kauai, are considering forming a chapter of the St. Andrew's Brotherhood.

A reception to meet Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Slater was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Swanzy Wednesday night.

The yacht Eleanor left yesterday afternoon for Hilo. The Slater party will visit the volcano, returning to San Francisco.

L. V. Reed and family, F. W. King, I. A. Lohian and Charles Marsden, all of Los Angeles, Cal., arrived by the Monowai.

D. Howard Hitchcock is painting some fine sketches of the Olas district and volcano road. He will return about September 1st.

J. B. Thomas, a graduate of Harvard and a visitor to the city, occupied the pulpit at St. Andrew's Cathedral Sunday morning.

Bob Ballantyne is thinking of selling Silky. In that event he will take Amarino to the Coast and follow the California circuit.

J. A. Wilder, C. R. Falk and Nunnemacher will leave on their tour of the world by the Coptic, due from the Coast on the 10th.

The ten-oared barge race has been declared off by the judges on account of the foul claimed and allowed. All wagers are likewise cancelled.

Crews of the ten-oared barge race, declared off on account of a foul on the 4th of July, will row over the regular course at 5 p.m. Saturday. Prize, \$20.

Colonel Thomas G. Lawler, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., is in California. He was accorded a reception on his arrival at San Francisco that amounted to almost an ovation in its nature.

Misses Green and Grace Richards will leave for Kauai on the Mikahala a week from today to give concerts at Makaweli, Lihue and Kealia. They will be entertained at the hospitable home of Mrs. H. Morrison, Makaweli.

A delightful dinner to meet Dr. Reid, of Detroit, Mich., was given to resident doctors at the home of Dr. Day Saturday evening. The cards were quite an innovation. Hits on those present were accompanied by very clever sketches of doctors in various moods and occupations.

The painting of Makapuu Point made by D. Howard Hitchcock now occupies a prominent position in the Marshal's office. This picture was presented to the police department by Marshal Hitchcock and members of the police force, the Marshal paying one-third of the purchase price.

Mrs. S. G. Wilder gave a delightful dinner at her home last night in honor of Messrs. Nunnemacher and Falk, together with her son James A. Wilder, all three of whom will leave for Japan on the Coptic tomorrow. The table decorations were elaborate; red carnations with ribbons of the same color as streamers made up the center-piece.

At a meeting of the Beretania Tennis Club yesterday afternoon the following new members were elected: L. de L. Ward, J. Low, David Kawanakoa, Sam Woods and Ernest Wodehouse. This swells the membership to eighteen. As soon as the courts have been completed, practice will begin. British Commissioner Hawes has consented to become a patron of the club.

## BUSY DAY IN BOTH HOUSES.

Electric Railway Bill Read Second Time in the House.

BISHOP WILLIS GETS HIS MONEY

Hilo Electric Light Bill Passes Third Reading—Senator McCandless Asks for Pension for Mrs. Carter—Robertson's Traveling Salesmen's Bill.

TWENTIETH DAY, JULY 8TH.

The Senate took up and read for the second time Bill No. 8. The following items passed as in the bill.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Support of military, \$15,000.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Support and maintenance of prisoners, \$14,000.

Incidentals, civil and criminal expenses, \$8000.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Stationery, books and incidentals for office and schools, \$5000.

Repairing school houses, \$3000.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Expenses of Land Act of 1895, \$10,000.

Landings and buoys, Honolulu, \$5000.

Roads and bridges, Puna, \$5000.

Roads and bridges, Kau, \$2000.

Roads and bridges, Hana, \$1500.



JOHN A. McCANDLESS, SENATOR, OAHU.

Waterworks, Honolulu; running expenses of pumping plant, \$5000.

Waterworks, Laupahoehoe, \$250.

Waterworks, Koloa, \$2000.

New courthouse, Kona (substituted for Waiohine), \$3500.

Telephone connection between North Kona, South Kona and Kau, \$3000.

On motion of Minister Hatch, an item of \$6500 was inserted for equipment and purchase of ammunition.

The Minister stated that he could not go into details in public session, but assured the Senate that the money was needed. Carried.

Attorney-General Smith moved that \$5000 be inserted for support of the Citizens Guard. He explained that a bill for \$3596 for arms for this body remained unpaid. Carried.

Senator Hocking read a petition from S. F. Chillingworth, who claims \$80 28 for work done while acting as boundary commissioner. The item was allowed.

Minister Damon moved that \$10,500 be appropriated for the Oahu Railway and Land Company. He recalled the fact that the line had recently been lengthened fifteen miles, and according to a law passed in 1890, the company is entitled to \$700 for each additional mile built. Passed.

The Minister also moved to insert \$450 for Iolani scholarship. He said the amount was due and should be paid. Passed.

Senator Lyman asked that \$2500 be inserted for improvements for the Hilo water system. At the suggestion of Minister Damon, the matter will come up later under "Loan Fund Act."

At 11:45 o'clock the Senate took a recess to 1:30 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session the Hilo Electric Light bill passed the final reading after Section 6 had been eliminated. The Act to prevent the wanton destruction of game also passed the third reading by a unanimous vote. The Chinese Restriction Act passed the second reading without opposition.

The \$58,000 Supplementary Appropriation Act was taken up on the order of the day for third reading. An amendment was offered by Senator McCandless providing for a pension of \$5000 a year for the wife of Charles L. Carter. This gave rise to some discussion which was practically a query as to what the senator was driving at. Senator McCandless stated that he was moved to support the amendment as a matter of principle. On motion of Senator Waterhouse further consideration was postponed until Thursday. Before the Senate adjourned Senator McCandless announced that he would request a pension for O. Evans who was disabled by service during the January affair.

House of Representatives.

After prayer and reading of minutes, Rep. Bond reported amendments to the Alcohol bill. Tabled.

Rep. Halualani was called to chair, the House going into Committee of the Whole to consider the Electric Railway bill.

Committee reported on Section 43 recommending freedom from Cu-tom duties. Rep. Kamao moved adoption of report. Rep. Rycroft opposed granting so many advantages to a company which would only benefit one section. He considered that the island of Hawaii had been overlooked in the matter of Government improvement. His constituents justly expected legislation looking to good roads, but it seemed everything beneficial was to be done only for Honolulu.

Rep. Naone believed if the Republic had been in existence half as long as the monarchy the big island

would have had no cause of complaint regarding improvements. All things come to him who waits; Hawaii was sure to receive a fair share of reward.

Rep. Robertson was of the opinion that Hawaii was sadly in need of better roads, but that was not the matter under discussion. Electrical supplies for the new road would be procured from the United States. He contended that these should be admitted free.

Rep. Hanuna wanted to reconsider the section stricken out Saturday granting exemption from taxation. It was but right to allow articles necessary for building the line to come in free. He considered the new road a long-desired public improvement, and as much as possible should be done to help it along.

On motion of Rep. Robertson, a new section was put in the bill providing a life-saving machine in front of the cars.

Rep. Richards thought the company should maintain the street between the tracks and for eighteen inches on each side. He asked that Section 19 be reconsidered so as to insert the clause.

Several members opposed the amendment, and while Rep. Richards believed it wise, still he would not insist on its adoption.

The committee rose, reported progress as above, and the bill passed second reading.

Rep. Winston's bill relating to prevention of diseases among animals was read a first time.

It being near noon, the House adjourned till 1:30 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The following joint resolution was received from the Senate:

"Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Hawaii that the President of the Republic be requested to appoint a commission to consist of three civil engineers to inquire into and report with all convenient dispatch to the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii as to the feasibility of making a new road over the Nuuanu pass, and its probable cost." Referred to Public Lands Committee.

Rep. Kamao moved reconsideration of House Bill No. 6, Honolulu Electric Railway, in order to insert a new section before being engrossed.

Rep. Rycroft rose to a point of order.

Rep. Pall moved reconsideration of Section 42 of Electric Railway bill. Carried. He spoke in favor of the term of exemption of taxes from ten to four years.

Rep. Winston moved time be two years.

Rep. Rycroft said several members of the House seemed very willing to help this rich corporation. He was as anxious to have this railway built as anybody in Honolulu, but was opposed giving them the earth. The matter of taxes would cut but a small figure with those behind the measure.

Rep. Robertson favored the four years exemption made by Rep. Pall. He spoke of the many advantages to be gained by investment of large capital, improvements in the shape of building houses, to say nothing of the gain that would accrue to the general public. The Government was not giving anything away; on the contrary, it had all to gain by the road being built.

Rep. Kamao wanted to amend the bill so as to exempt one-fifth of the capital stock from taxation, the amount being really \$400,000.

Rep. McBryde favored the term limit of taxation at two years, and on vote the section was so amended.

On motion of Rep. Kamao the section passed as amended and the bill ordered engrossed and third reading set for Thursday.

On motion of Rep. Robertson Act 10, the Alcohol bill, was taken up on second reading and considered section by section. The Hawaiian version, first section, was amended by changing a word signifying more explicitly methylated spirits.

Section 5 authorizes the Collector General of Customs to permit the holders of licenses herein provided to withdraw alcohol of the strength of 90 per cent. proof as determined by Traile's hydrometer from the custom house upon the payment of \$2 per gallon duty, and all exceeding 90 per cent. shall pay alcoholic duty in proportion to its strength.

Section 6 prescribes that holders of licenses for the sale of methylated spirits and alcohol under this Act are prohibited from selling alcohol in greater quantity than one-half pint at any one sale, except to a duly licensed physician or upon the written prescription of such physician. Books shall be kept giving amount of sale, disposition, etc.

Rep. Bond explained that recommendation of committee changing quantity from one to five gallons at any one sale to such physician, was for the convenience of country physicians who were not in a position to purchase small quantities when required.

Any person convicted of selling or furnishing methylated spirits or alcohol without a license to sell the same shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$250. First offense by license holders or violations under this Act is punishable by fine not exceeding \$100; second offense, fine not exceeding \$250, with forfeiture of license.

Bill passed second reading, ordered engrossed and read third time on Thursday, on motion of Rep. Kamao.

Bill No. 11 was referred to Judiciary Committee.

Bill No. 12 was referred to Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Rep. Robertson, Bill No. 7, "An Act to Regulate the Sale of Goods, Wares and Merchandise by Local Traveling Agents," was taken up on third reading.

Report of committee recommended laying on the table.

Rep. Richards explained that under this bill the entire traveling business would be placed in the hands of three or four houses. These houses carried everything in stock. The small dealer would be entirely shut out. Several merchants had stated this was not the bill wanted. For these reasons he opposed the bill.

Rep. Robertson stated that the bill was not introduced in behalf of any large corporation or corporations. The intention was to put an end to drugging by placing the amount at \$500, which, it was thought, would be sufficient to break up a pernicious system. It was drawn at the request of several small merchants. The trade of the country was in the hands of the big firms. They were now selling goods

contrary to law. If the amount named in the bill was not sufficient to accomplish the purpose for which it is intended, an amendment was offered by the member to increase the amount to \$1000.

Rep. Richards was one of those who were conducting a small country business. He opposed the bill because it would give a few firms in Honolulu a clinch on the traveling trade; they could well afford to pay, not only \$1000 but \$5000, which would virtually mean an exclusive right in the premises. He again favored the bill being indefinitely postponed.

Rep. Robertson said he understood the bill was to prevent just what the members opposed; if it did not, then he did not want it to pass.

Rep. Hanuna thought traveling salesmen had done a great deal of good. He favored the bill being indefinitely postponed without giving any reasons. Carried.

Act 18 was referred to the Judiciary Committee on motion of Rep. Robertson.

At 3:25 the House adjourned till 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

RESIDENCE BURNED.

Home of K. Podyn Completely Destroyed—Partially Insured.

At 5:45 o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was turned in from the home of K. Podyn, Piikoi street. When the engines arrived on the spot the building was completely enveloped in flames. Only one engine could work, owing to the distance from the water plugs. It was soon found by the firemen that the house could not be saved; consequently their attention was turned to the outhouses. During the progress of the fire the two-story frame building makai of the Podyn premises became ignited, but was soon extinguished.

The origin of the fire is shrouded in mystery. The family was seated on the front porch, their young baby being in the room in which the fire started. There was a puff of smoke, a flame, and in a short time the building was blazing all over. The child barely escaped being smothered.

The Podyn home is a complete ruin, nothing being saved. The premises were partially insured.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Bids for Furnishing Paia Extended Till July 15th.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held Wednesday afternoon at the usual hour. President Smith occupied the chair there being present with him Drs. Day and Emerson, Members Lansing and Waterhouse, Executive Officer Reynolds and Attorney J. A. Magoon.

On request of a number of a taro cultivators on Maui, Molokai and Oahu, the time of receiving tenders was extended from July 3d to noon on July 15th. A notice to this effect was ordered printed.

Dr. Meyers wrote from Kaula-papa informing the Board of formal matters at the settlement.

Usual reports of Dr. Monsarrat were read and filed.

A mass of charges against Dr. Armitage, which had been translated, were passed over till next regular meeting. Copies of these affidavits were ordered sent to Dr. Armitage.

The session only lasted a few moments.

LAST SAD RITES.

Funeral of Mrs. Mary Jane Reis. Sketch of Her Life.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Jane Reis took place from her late residence, Chaplain street, yesterday morning, Rev. Alex Mackintosh officiating.

Deceased was born in Glasgow, Scotland, May 15th, 1851. About twenty-five years ago she was married to Henry G. Reis, now superintendent of the Pearl City water works. The couple came to the islands five or six years ago.

Deceased had been ill for sixteen months. A short time since she left Pearl City and came to Honolulu for treatment under Dr. Brodie. Sunday morning she was stricken suddenly with hemorrhage of the lungs, from the effects of which she died shortly after.

Deceased leaves a husband, son and daughter to mourn her loss.

The funeral was attended by many friends. H. H. Williams conducted the funeral. The remains were laid to rest in Nuuanu cemetery.

The pall-bearers were B. F. Dillingham, Geo. P. Denison, John Gomes and L. C. Camacho.

P. B. and L. Officers.

At a meeting held last evening the board of directors of the Pioneer Building and Loan Association elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing year: President, T. F. Lansing; vice president, S. B. Rose; secretary, A. V. Gear; treasurer, J. J. Lecker; attorney, A. W. Carter.

## HOW MARINERS LOOK AT IT.

Advantages of Honolulu as Opposed to San Francisco.

No Delay from Fog or Head Wind. Rough Bar and Gales at 'Frisco.

Mr. EDITOR:—My attention being drawn to your editorial of this date concerning Nicaragua, San Francisco and Hawaii, coupled with the article published in your issue of July 3d, in which Captain Sigby demonstrates that San Francisco is 373 miles nearer the Orient than Honolulu. Admitting the distance to be shorter, I beg to offer for publication a few remarks thereon.

The bare statement of 373 miles shorter is completely shorn of all the unfavorable possibilities attached to San Francisco as a port of call, and the favorable conditions of Honolulu are not even mentioned.

First, a steamship sails from Brito to call at San Francisco. She arrives off the Farallones in a dense fog (for example S. S. Monowai's last voyage, distance 23 hours), and, as the majority of steamships calling at that port will be under a foreign flag, the chances are the steamships will be delayed by unfavorable circumstances, as it takes special training in a commander to perform the feat of entering the Golden Gate in a fog.

Supposing there is no fog, but the bar is so rough the steamship cannot cross. Delay again. And these are contingencies that very often arise. Previous to the steamer's arrival off the bar, it is possible she may have to buck against a gale blowing from thirty to forty-five miles per hour. More delay.

And, after bucking the gale from eighteen to thirty hours, the commander may find himself saddled with one or both of the former contingencies.

Now, what value has the 373 miles assumed? Not the value of three ciphers. The element of safety to life and property is here left out.

What has become of the rival captain who would call at Honolulu? He arrives, enters the harbor at once, does his business and departs. He has experienced no delay from fogs, gales or rough bar. There has only been one case in ten years when an ocean steamship could not cross Honolulu bar.

When the Nicaragua canal is opened, the competition in the carrying trade will be so great that ship-owners will not lose sight of the advantages to be gained by calling at Honolulu, providing we offer the same inducements and facilities that others do. In conclusion, the steamer calling at Honolulu bound to Yokohama has to perform only a fraction more than one-half knot per hour to keep up with her rival which called at San Francisco. This is assuming both steamers have a speed of 13 knots per hour. Enough has been stated to prove the steamer calling at Honolulu has every advantage in winds, weather and sea, with no probability of delay at Honolulu.

MASTER MARINER.

Honolulu, July 8th.

Pardon of Political Prisoners.

In order to correct an erroneous impression, it may be stated that Deputy Marshal Brown was not deputized to carry the pardons granted political prisoners on Hawaii. As a matter of fact, the pardons were sent through the mail, the usual course taken in such matters. The deputy marshal went to Hamakua as Deputy Attorney General to prosecute cases on behalf of the Government. Those of the eighteen prisoners pardoned who desire to return to Honolulu or elsewhere will be furnished deck transportation.

NOTICE

To COFFEE

PLANTERS.

HULLING

And CLEANING

COFFEE.

We are prepared to handle COFFEE in the cherry and hull, with the latest improved machinery.

Send us your COFFEES, either direct, or through your agents.

COFFEE taken from ship's side, hulled, cleaned and delivered to any designated warehouse in this city.

No charge for insurance and storage while COFFEES are in our mills.

ATLAS COFFEE MILLS,

San Francisco

J. A. FOLGER & CO.,

Proprietors.

1670-4m

## BY AUTHORITY.

An Examination for Primary Grade Certificates will be held on MONDAY and TUESDAY, July 8th and 9th, at Fort Street school, commencing at 9 a. m. sharp.

ALATAU T. ATKINSON, Inspector-General of Schools.

1668 4023-3t

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF

Honolulu, J. J. FAIRLEY, Collector of Taxes, by his Deputy W. E. H. Devereux, vs. Mas. J. O. DOMINIS—Assumpsit.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, his Deputy or any Policeman in the District of Honolulu, Island of Hawaii, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Mrs. J. O. Dominis if she can be found in this district, to appear before me, at my office in Honolulu, upon the 14th day of June, 1895, at 8 o'clock A. M. there to answer unto J. J. Fairley, by his Deputy Assessor of Taxes in and for the Third Taxation Division of the Hawaiian Islands, in a plea wherein the plaintiff declares and says:

"That said defendant Mrs. J. O. Dominis is lawfully indebted to this plaintiff in the sum of One Hundred and Twenty Dollars for taxes assessed against the person and property of said defendant, on the books of the Assessor of Taxes for the District of Honolulu, Island of Hawaii, for the year 1894. And defendant though thereto requested, has thus far failed and neglected, and still does neglect and refuse to pay the same, or any part or portion thereof; wherefore, plaintiff asks for judgment against said defendant for said sum of One Hundred and Twenty Dollars, together with ten per cent, in addition thereto, as by law provided, and for costs of Court."

Notify the said Mrs. J. O. Dominis, that upon default to attend at the place, day and hour above mentioned, judgment will be rendered against her ex parte, by default.

Given under my hand this 13th day of June, 1895.

J. W. LOTA, District Magistrate of Honolulu.

I hereby certify the following to be a true and attested copy of the summons in said case, and that said Court ordered publication of the same, and continued said cause until the 12th day of July, 1895.

J. W. LOTA, District Magistrate of Honolulu.

1666-3w alt.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF

Honolulu, H. C. AUSTIN, Collector of Taxes, vs. Mas. L. K. DOMINIS—Assumpsit.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, his Deputy or any Policeman in the District of Honolulu, Island of Hawaii, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Mrs. L. K. Dominis if she can be found in this district, to appear before me, at my office in Laupahoehoe, upon the 12th day of June, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. there to answer unto



## MR. ISAAC'S CACTUS

It Was a Rare Specimen From Hawaii.

That ardent student of floriculture Colonel Alfred Isaacs is not so passionately absorbed in the flora of foreign lands as he used to be says the San Francisco Chronicle. The poppy and the pallid pelargonium are good enough for him, he says. Mr. Isaacs is a government collector in the office at the foot of Main street.

Along the top of his desk sits a row of alligator pears and some sweet potatoes blooming in bottles of water. The other day this display was increased by the arrival of a queer-looking plant in an earthen flower pot. A note attached to the plant described it as a Hawaiian cactus and very rare.

"Those fellows at the Oceanic dock are getting good in their old age," remarked Mr. Isaacs as he poured a cup of water on the cactus and placed it in the warm sunlight.

In size and shape the Hawaiian cactus resembled a penholder covered with a thin grayish-white foliage. The upper end of the plant was tied to a stick inserted in the soil of the pot. Taken as a whole the cactus was not a promising object, but Mr. Isaacs attended it with loving care. Twice a day he watered it, according to instructions, yet the cactus did not appear to thrive.

"It must be the climate," said Mr. Isaacs.

But the hot weather of the past two days aroused the latent energies of the Hawaiian specimen to a remarkable extent. It began to shed a fragrance round about that made Mr. Isaacs sick and drove sea captains out of the office. The aroma of that imported cactus was simply asphyxiating, so much so that the sagacious collector said:

"I am beginning to smell a rat."

Mr. Isaacs was right. He pulled the cactus up by the roots and exposed a rat which should have been buried deeper or thrown overboard two weeks ago. The language he used sounded like the special ravings of J. McCullough in the phonograph, and now Mr. Isaacs is trying to find out who palmed off a rat's tail as a Hawaiian cactus. He has his suspicions, and will get even before the summer is over.

## HE'S A DANDY COUNT.

Arrested as a Suspicious Character. Getting Even in 'Frisco.

An individual styling himself Rudolph von Schonberg-Domke-wiez, and claiming to be a Vienna Count, has got himself into the San Francisco Call, picture, monochrome and all. He furnished that erratic and always truthful exponent of Hawaiian affairs a thrilling account of how he fell under the ban of Marshal Hitchcock's displeasure during a visit to Honolulu in January last, when he was arrested as a suspicious character. Among other things, this reputed count, or no-count, says, "We, of Europe being royalists from the beginning, probably have a better understanding of the wants and expectations of the people of the islands than you of the republic."

The above specimen of European nobility will be remembered here as a tall, slender, effeminate looking dude, who spent his time chaperoning certain well known ladies about town. He used to rig himself out in the most outlandish costumes and, on arrival and departure of foreign steamers, took especial delight in posing on the wharf, much to the delight of the water front gamine. He is the same character mentioned of whom was made in these columns as having interfered with a quartermaster of the Australia while that officer in discharge of his duty refused to allow some of his female friends to go aboard the vessel. While here the monocle-eyed "Count" spent the most of his time denouncing the Government, and was among the first arrests made after the January revolt. He gladly availed himself of an opportunity to leave the country if released, and is now "getting even" with the Republic as only such ilk can.

## Christian Work at Ewa.

A very marked case of the power of the gospel is found at Ewa, where Mr. Okumura has expended much effort the past year. An educated man was one of a company of held laborers who arrived a year ago. The gospel found and converted this man, and by his new light he set out to do what he could for his associates. Under his lead the whole company of a dozen laborers dwelling in the same tenement have been reformed. No gambling, drinking or card playing is allowed in their house. They call this friend their lawyer and the lives of this company attest the moral power that one earnest Christian in so humble a position may exert. This man has now risen from being a field hand to service in the sugar mill.—The Friend



HIS BUXOM FIANCEE

"You're getting round and shouldered since you have been engaged to her."

"Very likely, but you ought to see the muscles in my arms."

—Life.

PURE. HEALTHFUL. REFRESHING. AGREEABLE.

**Apollinaris**

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Received the HIGHEST AWARD at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, and at the ANTWERP EXHIBITION.

AT ALL HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WHOLESALE

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., HONOLULU.



## WRINKLED BEAUTIES SHOULD

Use LOLA MONTZ CREAM. Skin Food and Tissue Builder. Does not cover, but heals and cures blemishes of the skin. Makes the tissues firm and builds up the worn-out muscle fibers, and makes them plump. Lowest in price and best in value. 75 CENTS LARGEST FOR MRS. HARRISON'S FACE BLEACH. Cures most aggravated cases of Freckles, Blackheads, Flesh Worms, Sunburn, Sallowness, and Moth Patches. Quick in action and permanent in effects. PRICE \$1. MRS. HARRISON'S FACE POWDER. Pure adhesive and positively invisible. Three shades—white, flesh, brunette. Will not clog the pores, stays on all day. PRICE 50 CENTS.

Mrs. HARRISON'S HAIR VIGOR. Stops Falling Hair in one or two applications. Prevents Gray Hair and causes rich and luxuriant growth of Hair to grow on bald heads. Cures of years standing specially invited to a trial. PRICE \$1.

Mrs. HARRISON'S HAIR RESTORER. Only four to ten days required to restore hair to its natural color. Is not a dye or bleach. No sediment or oiliness. Color is permanent when once your hair is restored to its natural shade. Hair becomes glossy and clean. PRICE \$1.

Mrs. HARRISON'S FRIZZ. For keeping the hair in curls a week at a time, not sticky; don't leave a white deposit on the hair. PRICE 50 CENTS.

MRS. NETTIE HARRISON, America's Beauty Doctor.

26 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal.

For sale by HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, 523 Fort Street, Honolulu. Any lady call at Hollister Drug Company will be given a Lady's Journal containing a Beauty Lecture written by Mrs. Nettie Harrison.

## THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

Assets December 31st, 1894: \$204,638,783.96

A Good Record, the Best Guarantee for the Future.

FOR PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

S. B. ROSE,

General Agent for Hawaiian Islands

## Philadelphia in 'Frisco.

Letters received from officers of the Philadelphia report the arrival of the cruiser in San Francisco ten days from Honolulu. A better showing was made than on the trip down, as considerable time was consumed in swinging ship and drilling the crew in manœuvres at sea. One officer states that the ship appeared to be freer from marine growth than when it left the Coast, the additions from the bay of Honolulu having killed the San Francisco growth, and the whole evidently cleaned off by the ocean currents. It is reported at Mare Island that the Olympia will be sent to China and call at Honolulu on the way out.

## Sharpshooters Victorious.

In the match between teams from the Sharpshooters and Company D at Makiki butts Saturday afternoon the former made 421 and the latter 395 points, leaving a difference of 26 points in favor of the Sharpshooters. For the Sharpshooters O. E. Wall and J. Marsden made 14 points each, and for Company D W. P. Johnson made 15 points. The range of points in the Sharpshooters' team was from 38 to 41 and in Company D 33 to 45. A return match will take place next Saturday afternoon.

Louis Marshall and William Greig are out of danger and improving rapidly.

## Canadian Pacific Railway

THE FAMOUS TOURIST ROUTE OF THE WORLD.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP LINE, TICKETS ARE ISSUED

TO ALL PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, VIA VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS,

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to all points in Japan, China, India and around the world.

For Tickets and General Information

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.,

Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway 1428-15

CHAR. BREWER & CO.'S

## Boston Line of Packets

Shippers will please take notice that the Bark

Will leave New York for this port in SEPTEMBER if sufficient inducement offers.

For further information, apply to CHAR. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston, Mass., or to C. H. L. & CO. (LTD.), Honolulu, Agents.

Old pieces of Furniture made highly decorative by an application of our

## ART ENAMEL PAINTS

No skill is required and one can get any shade wanted.

Tissue Paper,

Asbestos Paper!

Wires for paper flower work now on hand.

## Picture Framing

Is our specialty for which we are constantly receiving new designs in mouldings.

We are now offering something first-class in Colored Photos.

## KING BROS.

3857 HOTEL STREET.

Castle & Cooke Ltd.

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL Life Insurance Company

OF BOSTON.

and Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

## FRED. PHILP,

Saddle and Harness Maker.

MANUFACTURES

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS

AND

SADDLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

He uses nothing but the best material and everything is made by

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN

Under his personal supervision.

No machine made or imported harness kept in stock.

A full line of CHAMOIS, SPONGES, COMBS, BRUSHES, OILS, DRESSING SOAP, &c., and everything for horsemen's use kept constantly on hand.

Island Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Remember the Place, No. 92 King St., P. O. Box 139.

1642-44

TEL. 811

## Sugar! Sugar!! Sugar!!!

IF SUGAR IS WHAT YOU WANT USE

FERTILIZER.

The Hawaiian Fertilizing Company

have just received per "Helen Brewer"

50 Tons Soft Phosphate Florida,

150 Tons Double Superphosphate,

300 Tons Natural Plant Food,

25 Tons Common Superphosphate.

Also per Martha Davis and other vessels,

Nitrate of Soda,

Sulphate of Ammonia,

Sulphate of Potash,

Muriate of Potash and Kainit.

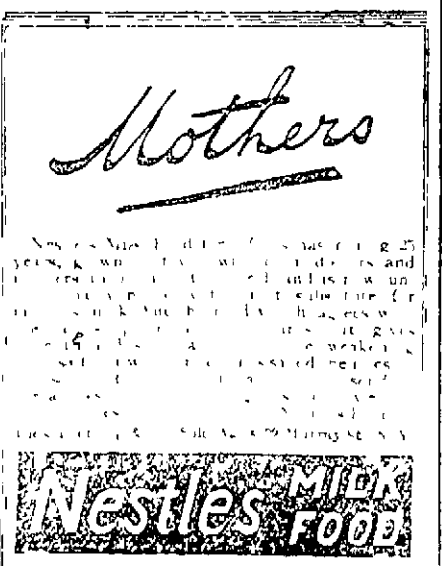
High Grade Manures

to any Analyses. Always on hand or

made to order.

A. F. COOKE, Agent.

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The Agency for

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD

IS WITH THE

Hollister Drug Company, Limited

523 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

## Metropolitan Market

King Street

Choicest Meats

—FROM—

Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Prop

FAMILIES AND SHIPPING

SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE

—AND AT THE—

Lowest Market Prices.

All Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meats so treated retain all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

## BENSON SMITH &amp; CO

JOBBING AND MANUFACTURING

PHARMACISTS

Pure Drugs.

CHEMICALS

Medicinal Preparations,

AND

PATENT MEDICINES

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

113 and 115 Fort Street.

## BEAVER SALOON

H. J. COLTE, Proprietor.

Beats to announce to his friends and the public in general

That he has opened the above Saloon where first-class Refreshments

will be served from 8 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a Competent Chef de Cuisine

—THE FINEST GRADES OF—

Tobaccos,

Cigars, Pipes and

Smoker's Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers, has been obtained, and will be added to from time to time.

—One of Brunswick & Balke's—

Celebrated Billiard Tables

connected with the establishment, where of the cue can participate.

1212-13

## G. WEST,

Commission -:- Merchant

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Carriage Materials

Of Every Description Including

OAK, ASH, HICKORY

—AND—

WHITE WOOD LUMBER,

Spokes, all sizes; Savern Wheels,

Wood Hub Wheels, Sawed Felles,

Bent Rims from 1 to 2 1/2 inches,

Dump Cart Shafts, Wagon Poles,

Double-trees, Single-trees,

Wagon and Cart Hubs, all sizes;

AND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Trimmers' Materials

Carriage Hardware, Norway Iron,

and Steel Tires.

Having a long experience in the

Carriage Business, I am prepared to supply

Carriage Builders, Plantations, etc.,

with first class materials, personally

selected, at the very lowest cash prices

All Island orders will receive

prompt attention.

MASONIC BLOCK,

Corner Alakea and Hotel Streets

Telephone No. 350 3878

ALLEN & ROBINSON,

Queen Street.

DEALERS IN FURNITURE, WINDOWS, DOORS, BLINDS

AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE

WALLPAPER, PAINTS AND OILS

STOVE AND STEAM COAT

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## The Liverpool and London and Globe

## INSURANCE CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1836)

Assets: 9 42,032,000  
Net Income: 3,070,000  
Claims Paid: 112,509,000

Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Machinery, Sugar Mills, Dwellings and Furniture, on the most favorable terms

## BISHOP &amp; CO.

1662-q

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

Insurance Company.

TOTAL ASSETS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1894

\$11,071,018 26. 2d.

1—Authorized Capital: \$2,000,000

Subscribed: 2,750,000

Paid-up Capital: 687,500 0 0

2—Fire Funds: 2,410,992 7 3

3—Life and Annuity Funds: 8,872,525 14 11

\$11,071,018 26 2

Revenue Fire Branch: 1,546,856 18 7

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches: 1,359,821 16 9

\$2,906,678 15 4

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER CO

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## TRANS - - - ATLANTIC

Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. and Reserve Funds: 6,000,000

Capital their Re-Insurance Companies: 85,000,000

Total: Reischmarks 107,650,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

1856 17

## INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.,

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE.

INSURANCE

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS - - \$3,975,000

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Marine Insurance Co. Ltd

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

CAPITAL - - - £1,000,000.

## THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY BILL.

Second Reading Nearly Completed  
in the House Yesterday.

## REPORTS OF VARIOUS COMMITTEES

Senate Turns Work Over to Committees  
and Commissioners—Three Engineers  
for Fall Road—Systems of Auditing  
to Be Investigated—School Bill.

## EIGHTEENTH DAY, JULY 5TH.

Having finished the Land bill, members of the upper house have returned to short sessions to give the committees an opportunity to prepare reports. Friday's session opened promptly at 10 o'clock. Senator Wilcox gave notice of an act to prevent foot-binding, and also introduced a bill which calls for at least four hours of the session of the public schools being devoted to instruction in the English language.

Senator Waterhouse, from the Finance Committee, reported a joint resolution for the appointment of a commission to examine the present auditing system followed by the Government, and if deemed necessary to report an act to the next Legislature providing for changes and improvements. This resolution was adopted; also one from the special committee on the Fall road, empowering the President to appoint a commission of three civil engineers to investigate the scheme. The bill relating to the administering of oaths by sheriffs and deputy sheriffs passed the third reading. Bills for pay-rolls and the supplementary appropriation were presented by the Printing Committee and later reported by the Finance Committee. The Senate adjourned to 10 o'clock today.

## House of Representatives.

The Judiciary Committee, through Rep. Kamaooha, reported on the petition from South Kona relative to changing places of holding Circuit Court. Tabled.

The petition of Bishop Willis, which had been referred to the Finance Committee, was reported on as follows by Rep. McBryde:

"Your committee, to whom was referred petition of Alfred Willis, principal of Iolani school, beg leave to report that upon investigation they find that the Legislature of 1892 appropriated the sum of \$1200 for the biennial period, for the payment of the twelve scholarships at Iolani school of \$50 each per annum, and that of the said amount \$760 has been drawn. That during the month of March, 1894, the Minister of Finance of the Provisional Government caused to be inserted in certain newspapers of Honolulu a notice requesting that all parties holding claims against the Government should present the same before a certain date. That Alfred Willis failed to present his claim as requested, and thereafter at the end of the biennial period the books of the Government were closed. That your committee are upon due consideration of the opinion that Alfred Willis showed negligence in not presenting his claim as advertised for, and they therefore do not recommend the payment of the sum petitioned for."

Rep. Robertson's bill regarding traveling salesmen was reported on by Committee on Commerce. Tabled for consideration with bill.

Bill relating to Circuit Courts was read first time and ordered printed.

Same procedure for Rep. Robertson's permit to withdraw kerosene under certain restrictions.

Rep. Winston gave notice of intention to introduce a bill relating to diseases of animals.

Adjourned till 1:30 p. m.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

Rep. Robertson for the Special Committee to whom was referred the consideration of Bill No. 6, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Honolulu Electric Railway Company," recommended that the bill pass with a few minor changes.

Rep. Richards presented a minority report concurring in the majority report with the exception of Section 42, which he recommended being stricken out.

Rep. Richards moved that rules be suspended to allow him to give notice to introduce a bill, entitled an "Act to provide for the registration of male residents in the Republic of Hawaii."

On motion of Rep. Robertson the Honolulu Electric Railway bill was taken up on second reading and considered section by section.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were passed as in the printed draft.

Section 7 was amended according to recommendation of committee by "shareholders" for stockholders in line 5.

Section 8 passed. Nine as recommended by committee by striking out superfluous words. Ten as recommended by committee reducing assessable stock from \$500,000 to \$400,000.

Rep. Kamaooha thought most careful consideration should be given Section 12, which asked extraordinary powers. It was asked to run through Thomas Square, which had been beautified at great expense by the Government. The present tramway had been content to use only public highways. Rest assured the company would be sure to take all that is given them. He did not favor allowing use of public parks and privilege of taking private lands. The new line only came down Elisha to King, leaving that portion of the city beyond without connection. Moved that section be passed over till tomorrow and be considered in Committee of the Whole.

Rep. Robertson saw no reason to object to the suggestion of the member, but desired to explain that when the present tramway company asked for franchise they had choice of all the streets in the city, and now claimed

an exclusive right to use them. This would account for the Kamehameha out King street no other way of reaching that locality except by King street, which the old company claims exclusive right. It must be remembered that the new company is compelled to take what streets they can get. So far as using public and private property is concerned, there were only a few of these, most all being contemplated used by the Government. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

Rep. Hala wanted to strike out nearly all of Section 13 relating to conduct of drivers and use of bad language by persons refusing to obey rules of the company. His motion failed, and the recommendation of the committee that that portion making the penalty a fine not exceeding \$20 be stricken out. Passed as amended.

Section 14 passed. Section 15 as amended. There was considerable discussion over Section 16, when it was desired to amend it so that further power be given the Minister of Interior. Rep. Robertson challenged the opposition to come out and state their objections, not try to defeat the bill by tagging on amendments here and there. Deferred till tomorrow in Committee of the Whole.

The remaining sections were passed, referred and deferred until Saturday when they will be considered in Committee of the Whole.

At 4:15 the House adjourned till 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

## Mahuka is a Benedict.

A very pretty wedding took place at St. Andrew's Cathedral Friday morning when Samuel S. Mahuka, the Kamehameha baseball player, and Miss Alice Lelele were made man and wife. The church was crowded with people to witness the ceremony, which was performed by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Honolulu. George C. Beckley gave the bride away. She was attired in a neat bridal costume of white and attended by two bridesmaids, pupils of St. Andrew's Priory. Two hymns were sung by the Priory pupils, Wray Taylor officiating at the organ. After the ceremony a reception was held at St. Andrew's Priory, and later the newly married couple attended a luau at Kamehameha school. They left by the Kinau to spend their honeymoon.

"We had an epidemic of dysentery in this vicinity last summer," says Samuel S. Pollock, of Briceland, Cal. "I was taken with it and suffered severely until some one called my attention to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I procured a bottle and felt better after the first dose. Before one-half of the bottle had been used I was well. I recommended it to my friends and their experience was the same. We all unite in saying it is the best." For sale by all medical dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents.

## HALL'S COTTAGE PAINTS

Do seem to please our customers a little better than any thing ever before brought to the Islands in the line. If you want cheap mixed paints do not call for these as they are made of pure lead, oil and colors, and not of "Long Island dirt" mixed with fish oil. They are cheap though if you wish to take lasting qualities and choice tints into consideration.

Our "NAVY DECK AND FLOOR PAINTS" also take well. These are especially prepared for floors and dry hard in a night.

Now that we have received our big invoice of GARDEN HOSE, and the pumping plant is about to get in its daily work, no one with a home should be without a garden or a nice green lawn. The hose we have is so well and carefully made that a 3-ply hose will last better than 4-ply of other makes, and is lighter to carry about.

CITIZENS GUARD, ATTENTION! A good deal of interest is being taken in Citizens Guard Company's on every island in target practice, and the Hilo Citizens Guard is about to issue a challenge for a 10-man match at 200 yards, with a National Guard of Hawaii Company. They all come to us when they want cartridges or targets, and many are learning to reload their old shells and can thus afford many more rounds per month, per man. We keep in stock the best assortment of loading tools, powder measures, lead ladders and moulds. Also the correct thing in way of powder, primers, lead, tin, etc. We have targets, and paper to make targets, and cutters to make pasters, and after you get an outfit from us you will be able to make 5's and 4's right along provided always that you are steady, if not the bromide store is right handy on the opposite corner from us. We also have a few of the best Military Target Rifles made. Scores of 47, 48 and 49 out of 50 made at the Honolulu Rifle Association range weekly prove this. The price is low and every man who enjoys target practice can afford to have one.

Call and satisfy yourself about our stock of all these things and our prices as well.

E. O. HALL & SON,  
Corner Fort and King Streets.

## Cummins Cough Cure

## Cures Coughs and Colds

Since introducing this remedy a short time ago, we have had many flattering reports of its efficacy from all parts of the islands. Those who use it once are pleased with the promptness with which a cure is effected, and recommend it to their friends. This is a COUGH REMEDY, straight, and NOT a CURE-ALL. We have already supplied most of the leading island stores with CUMMINS COUGH CURE, and if any of our friends on the other islands are unable to obtain it from their dealer, we will furnish them at the regular prices of 25 and 50 cts. per bottle.

## HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY

523 FORT STREET.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

JUST RECEIVED

HENRY CLAY AND

BOCK & COMPANY

Choice Havana Cigars

## Hollister &amp; Co.

J. HOPP & CO.,

Furniture Just Received Ex Australia.

A Complete Stock of

BEDROOM SETS

AT LOW PRICES:

Wicker Ware

Rugs and Portieres of all sizes.

SWINGS AND HAMMOCKS

in all sizes and grades.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to. Furniture packed for the other Islands. Special care given to Piano moving.

74 King Street

One Thousand Dollars will be forfeited to any Charity if it is proved that any testimonial of Brown's Iron Bitters is not Genuine or was paid for!

## Important

## Notice to You!!

"We take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS because it renews our Strength and Energy, increases Vitality (that mainspring of life) and supplies that Health which is lost by Sickness, Malaria, Overwork, Constitutional Weakness, Old Age, Debility and Excesses. We take Brown's Iron Bitters because it is the only iron medicine that will never cause Constipation or injure the Teeth."

This is the Testimony of Doctors, Clergymen, Merchants, Professional Men and Ladies of every standing.

A Physician's Strong Endorsement.  
I used Brown's Iron Bitters for general debility with thoroughly beneficial results. It strengthened the nerves and muscles, relieved indigestion and produced flesh.  
DR. T. E. W. HALL, Flat Rock, S. C.

Dr. T. E. Daugherty Prescribes It.  
I am highly pleased with Brown's Iron Bitters and believe it to be superior to all other iron preparations.  
DR. M. E. DAUGHTRY, Franklin, Va.

An Educator's Strong Words.  
I can heartily recommend Brown's Iron Bitters to all suffering with sick headache and indigestion as it afforded me intense relief when troubled in this way.  
MRS. W. M. BRYSON, Principal Parkside Academy, Highland Home, Md.

Perfect Health for Ten Years!  
In 1884 I was in Macon, Ga., and became so weak that I could scarcely stand up, and commenced aching throughout my whole body. I procured a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters and began using it. In less than a week I was back at my work feeling as if nothing had happened, and stronger than before. Since that time I have used from one to three bottles every spring, except last spring, when I am sorry to say, I neglected to take any in consequence of which in August I lost one week from business, the first I had lost since 1884. I must say to suffering humanity to keep a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters constantly in the house, to keep down large and uncalled for bills for medical service. For ten years I have taken Brown's Iron Bitters, and the result is that I have never had a doctor's bill to pay, except the \$4.00 last August.  
Yours very respectfully, ALEXANDER GOODE

A Well-Known Divine's Words.  
I use Brown's Iron Bitters with the greatest satisfaction for indigestion, and as a preventive of cholera, malaria and liver diseases, and will always keep it on hand as a ready friend.  
REV. T. J. REILLY, of Arkansas.

For Anemic Debility.  
I would recommend a trial of Brown's Iron Bitters in all cases of anemic debility, or when a tonic or appetizer is needed.  
DR. RICHARD H. ELLERBIDGE, Baltimore, Md.

A Distinguished Editor Speaks.  
The foolish wasting of vital force in business pleasure and vicious indulgence of our people, makes your preparation a necessity, and it applied will save hundreds of thousands to saloons for temporary recreation.  
W. W. RICE, Editor American Christian Review

It's Brown's Iron Bitters You need!

IF YOU ARE FEELING UNWELL, OUT OF SORTS, GET A TRIAL BOTTLE.

Admirable for Weak Ladies and Puny Children

A Beautiful Set of 10 World's Fair Views, in 12 colors will be sent you free on receipt of two 2c stamps—BROWN CHEMICAL CO., Baltimore, Md.

YOUR HEALTH IS MORE PRECIOUS THAN ANYTHING ELSE.

You are Warned Against Fraudulent Substitutes.

Hobron Drug Company,

Sole Agnts for the Hawaiian Islands.



